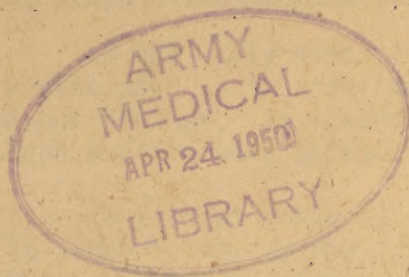


GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



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<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
I	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	1
II	NURSING AFFAIRS	4
III	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	8
IV	SUPPLY	12
V	NARCOTIC CONTROL	14
VI	WELFARE	15
VII	SOCIAL SECURITY	17

SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Instructions for Technique of Performing Tuberculin Tests

By Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 39 of 15 February 1950, "Rules for the Execution of Tuberculin Test" previously issued in October 1949, is amended to require that the "hypo" needle be changed, using a sterile needle for each injection, and that the syringe must be resterilized with each filling.

Penicillin Therapy for Syphilis

In the early days of the Occupation penicillin had not as yet become firmly established as the treatment of choice in syphilis nor was it available from indigenous sources. As a matter of expediency, the manufacture of Napharsen was encouraged and its wide spread use has done much to control syphilis.

At present penicillin of good quality is freely available in Japan. Experience in other countries has firmly established its value in the treatment of syphilis. There is strong evidence to indicate that small doses of a repository penicillin (Penicillin G in Oil with Aluminum Monosterate) will effect a cure in the great majority of early cases. This evidence is so strong that recently a World Health Organization consultant in India recommended the use of a single injection of 300,000 units of this preparation as a complete treatment of all forms of syphilis.

The decision has been made to use penicillin in the treatment of all forms of early syphilis in Japan and the Ministry of Welfare has issued a directive to that effect (Ei-Hatsu No. 265, 29 March 1950 - Inclosure No. 1.

The total dosage of 2.4 million units has been arrived at as a median of the treatment schedules at present advocated. Specifically, it is the dosage recommended by the New York State Department of Health. Dr. James H. Lade, Director, Bureau of Venereal Disease Control of that organization has made the following statement:

"In terms of total dosage 1.2 million units of any kind of penicillin presently produced, administered over a period of 4 days or more, seems to have cured as many or almost as many cases of primary and secondary syphilis as higher doses. It is true that there was a small additional increment of cured cases when the dosage was raised to 2.4 million units, so that there has been general agreement to employ at least this amount. Dosages above 2.4 million have not been demonstrated to have any advantage."

Patients treated in this way should have the complete follow up as well indicated with the use of heavy metal therapy. It is important, however, that change in blood reactions be considered in relation to the time elapsed from the start of treatment. In general it will change at about the same time interval as it does from the start of heavy metal therapy. This, in the case of late syphilis, requires from 5 years to life. In the case of early syphilis, the interval is usually six to nine months. A sero-negative primary, promptly treated, can be expected to remain so or show a transitory positive reaction. It is important with penicillin therapy, as well as heavy metal therapy, not to overtreat a "positive Wasserman" alone. This is an error frequently made by physicians not thoroughly familiar with syphilis.

Insect Control

In Japan, insects and their allies are some of the most important vectors of human disease-causing organisms. They may serve as intermediate hosts or as mechanical carriers. Yearly occurrences and periodic outbreaks of diseases such as dysentery, Japanese B encephalitis, malaria, and the typhus group (epidemic, murine, and scrub) are continually a serious threat due to the presence of certain species of flies, mosquitoes, lice, fleas, and mites. The presence of neglected environmental conditions which are unaltered by disease control measures and the favorable meteorological elements in Japan assist the continuity of the insect population. The presence of human carriers of disease organisms must also be considered. The possibility of an infected rodent population increases the magnitude of the situation. However, transmission of the prevalent insect-borne diseases can be prevented or

controlled providing proper procedures are followed in the broad program to eliminate the offending insects.

Prevention and/or control measures which will be most effective in a given situation are determined by local factors. The habits and characteristics of each insect is such that they may be eliminated or controlled. Breeding areas, feeding sites, or resting places must be considered in measures designed to break the chain of the insects' life cycle and to eliminate further, possible transmission of disease organisms.

In coordination with the beginning of the summer phase of the environmental sanitation program and the start of the sanitary team activity in prefectural areas, the following table of insecticides, locations of treatment, and methods to be used are outlined for control guidance purposes. Only those insecticides approved by the Ministry of Welfare are listed.

<u>Insect</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>	<u>Amount and Method</u>
A. Mosquito larvae	1. Immovable water containers; swamps, pools, gutters, fire water basins, ditches, unused fertilizer tanks, rice paddies.	a. 5% DDT in kerosene, Diesel fuel or crankcase oil.	Use hand or power sprayers with proper nozzle opening. Atomize 3-5 liters per hectare (1-2 qts./acre) for temporary control. Use 60-100 liters per hectare for longer periods of control (5-10 gals./acre)
		b. Pyrethrum Emulsion (30X)	Dilute 30 times with water. Apply evenly over water surfaces. Use 25 litres per hectare (10 qts/acre) using hand pump sprayers.
		c. 50% DDT water-soluble dust	Mix one part to ten parts for a 5% solution. Apply as above with 5% DDT.
		d. 20% DDT emulsion	Mix one part to four parts for a 5% solution. Apply as above with 5% DDT.
		e. Larvacide, 10% DDT powder, dusting	For hand rotary duster at rate of 230 grams per hectare (0.2 lbs/acre). Dust with wind.
	2. Cans, small receptacles, buckets, etc., around dwellings.	a. none	Tip over and empty; leave bottom-side up.
	3. Holes in cemetery, garden, or backyard stones.	a. none	Fill with dirt or change water weekly.
B. Mosquito adults	1. Enclosed places, houses, animal barns screens, bath houses theaters.	2. 5% DDT solution or emulsion	Apply with hand pump sprayer by coarse spray (but not enough for run off) on entire surfaces of walls & ceilings for residual effect to kill resting adults Use 1 liter per 25 sq. meters (1 qt./25 sq. feet)

<u>Insect</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Insecticide</u>	<u>Amount and Method</u>
C. Fly larvae	1. Garbage piles; refuse collections; barnyard accumulations.	a. none, temporary control on large sties, use a DDT solution.	Remove for disposal by burning or burying. Do not allow to accumulate over two weeks.
	2. "Benjo" pit.	a. 5% DDT solution or emulsion	Thoroughly cover entire pit contents with course spray.
I. Fly adult	1. Inclosed places, houses, rooms, animal barns, screens, "benjo" closets and pits.	a. 5% DDT in kerosene b. 50% DDT wettable dust. c. 20% DDT emulsion.	Using a 5% DDT solution, apply with hand or power sprayer, as a course spray (but not enough for run of on entire surfaces of wall and ceilings for "residual effect" to kill resting adult flies. Use 1 liter per 25 sq. meters (1 qt./250 sq. feet)
	2. "Benjo" closets and pits.	2. In addition to a, b, c, above.	Tight construction and repair; keep windows close or screened.
E. Louse adult	1. On clothing and body of vagrants and beggars; infected individuals; blankets and bed coverings.	a. 10% DDT powder	Thoroughly apply to individual, between layers of clothing, and on seams by hand duster. Use 60-110 grams (2-4 ozs) per individual. Apply evenly over surfaces.
	2. RR cars, buses, bath houses, theaters.	a. 5% DDT solution plus 2% cresolis.	Use hand or power sprayer, with proper nozzle opening Course spray (but not enough for run off) on all surfaces except floors.
F. Flea adult	1. Clothing and bedding; infested individuals, animal pet habitates; rat runways, under tatami mats on ground under houses	a. 10% DDT powder	Apply with hand duster to places indicated, using generous amounts throughout year.
G. Flea larvae	1. Bedding of pets; old straw, rat nests, on ground under houses; cracks & crevices.	a. 5% DDT solution plus 2-5% cresolis	Apply thoroughly with hand equipment to breeding place of fleas.
H. Mites (exclusive of scabie mites)	1. Clothing, bedding walls and floors of dwelling, barns, etc.	a. Equal parts of dimethylphthalate and benzyl benzoate in water (1-17)	Impregnation of clothing.
		b. 5% DDT solution plus 2% cresolis	Thorough application with pump sprayer for surfaces
	2. Yards and vegetation	a. none	Clean-up with controlled burning of vegetables and brush. Cultivation of invested land.

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS

Accredited Schools of Nursing

The Ministry of Welfare has officially announced the accreditation of the following institutions as Class A and B Schools of Nursing (Ministry of Welfare Notification Nos. 77, 78 and 79 - 30 March 1950). Some of the schools of this "official list of schools accredited" are only conditionally accredited; such schools will be so informed by the Ministry of Welfare. A complete report of accredited, conditionally accredited, and not accredited schools with the recommendations to the schools from the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Clinical Nurse Council is being prepared for Civil Affairs nurses.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
National Sendai Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Miyagi-ken, Sendai-shi, Hara-machi, Minamime
National Kasumigaura Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Ibaragi-ken, Tsuchiura-shi, Shimotakasu- machi
National Tochigi Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Tochigi-ken, Utsunomiya-shi, Tomatsuri
National Saitama Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Saitama-ken, Kita-adachi-gun, Yamato-machi
National Tokyo First Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Tokyo-to, Shinjuku-ku, Toyama-machi
National Tokyo Second Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Tokyo-to, Meguro-ku, Ohara-machi
National Hamamatsu Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Shizuoka-ken, Hamamatsu-shi, Waai-machi
National Kanazawa Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Ishikawa-ken, Kanazawa-shi, Shimoishibiki- machi
National Kyoto Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Kyoto-fu, Kyoto-shi, Fushimi-ku, Fukakusa, Iukaihata-machi, Kanyuchi
National Miazuru Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Kyoto-fu, Maisuru-shi, Yukinaga
National Osaka Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Osaka-fu, Minamikawachi-gun, Nagano-machi Kido
National Himeji Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Hyogo-ken, Himeji-shi, Honmachi
National Okayama Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Okayama-ken, Okayama-shi, Kamifuku
National Iwakuni Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Yamaguchi-ken, Iwakuni-shi, Kuroiso
National Zentsuji Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Kagawa-ken, Nakatado-gun, Zentsuji
National Kokura Hospital Attached Higher Nursing School	Fukuoka-ken, Kokura-shi, Kitakata-machi

National Tsukushi Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

National Ohmura Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

National Kumamoto Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

National Kamegawa Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

National Miyakonojo Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

National Kagoshima Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

National Sanatorium Kurihama Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

National Sanatorium Kirishima Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

Tokyo Communication Hospital
Attached Higher Nursing School

Osaka Communication Hospital

Tokyo Railway Hospital "A" Class
Nurses Training School

Osaka Railway Hospital "A" Class
Nurses Training School

Shikoku Railway Hospital "A" Class
Nurses Training School

Municipal Hakodate Hospital
A Class Nurses Training School

Asahikawa Red Cross Nursing School

Akita Red Cross Nursing School

Morioka Red Cross Nursing School

Ishinomake Red Cross Nursing School

Tsuruoka Municipal Sonai Hospital

Yamagata Municipal Saisei-kan
A Class Nurses Training School

Fukushima Prefectural Fukushima
Higher Welfare School

Nagaoka Red Cross Nursing School
Nagano Red Cross Nursing School
Suwa Red Cross Nursing School

Maebashi Red Cross Nursing School

Ohmiya Red Cross Nursing School

Fukuoka-ken, Fukuoka-shi, Notame-machi

Nagasaki, Ohmura-shi, Kami-kuharago-machi

Kumamoto-ken, Kumamoto-shi, Ninomaru-
machi

Oita-ken, Beppu-shi, Ohazauchikama

Mayazaki-ken, Miyakonojo-shi, Kawahigashi

Kagoshima-ken, Kagoshima-gun, Ishiki-mura
Shimoishiki

Kanagawa-ken, Yokusuka-shi, Nobi

Kagoshima-ken, Aira-gun, Kirishima

Tokyo-to, Chiyoda-ku, Fujimi-cho, 3-chome

Osaka-shi, Tennoji-ku, Tamegatsuhi-machi

Tokyo-to, Shibuya-ku, Sendagaya, 5-chome

Osaka-shi, Abeno-ku, Tennoji-machi

Kagawa-ken, Takamatsu-shi, Nishihama,
Shin-machi

Hokkaido, Hakodate-shi, Tomioka-cho

Hokkaido, Asahikawa-shi, Ichijyo-dori

Akita-ken, Akita-shi

Iwate-ken, Morioka-shi, Uchimarui

Miyagi-ken, Ishinomaki-shi, Minato Yoshin

Yamagata-ken, Tsuruoka-shi, Bamachi

Yamagata-ken, Kasumi-cho, Konomi-koji

Fukushima-ken, Fukushima-shi, Sugitsuma-
cho

Niigata-ken, Nagaoka-shi, Shinmei-cho
Nagano-ken, Nagano-shi, Kita-ishido-machi
Nagano-ken, Suwa-shi, Kami-suwa

Gunma-ken, Maebashi-shi, Shin-machi

Saitama-ken, Kita-adachi-gun, Yonomachi,
Kami-ochiai

Seibo Welfare Girls School	Tokyo-to, Shinjuku-ku, Shimoochiai, 2-chome
Tokyo Municipal First Higher Nursing School	Tokyo-to, Shibuya-ku, Toyosawa-cho
Yokohama Red Cross Nursing School	Kanagawa-ken, Tokohama-shi, Isogo-ku, Nakanegishi, 2-chome
Fujikoshi Hospital attached A Class Nurses Training School	Toyama-ken, Toyama-shi, Nishi-nagae
Tokayama Red Cross Nursing School	Gifu-ken, Takayama-shi, Tenma-cho 3 chome
Fukui Red Cross Nursing School	Fuku-ken, Fuku-shi, Tsukimi-cho
Yamada Red Cross Nursing School	Mie-ken, Doai-gun, Misono-mura, Takasho
Shizuoka Red Cross Nursing School	Shizuoka-ken, Shizuoka-shi, Oita-machi
Nagoya Red Cross Nursing School	Aichi-ken, Nagoya-shi, Nakamura-ku, Hibitsu-machi, Michishita
Ohtsu Red Cross Nursing School	Shiga-ken, Ohtsu-shi, Nishi-machi
Kyoto First Red Cross Nursing School	Kyoto-shi, Higashiyama-ku, Sanjusangendo, mawari-machi
Osaka Red Cross Nursing School	Osaka-shi, Higashi-ku, Hoenjizaka-machi
Wakayama Red Cross Nursing School	Wakayama-ken, Wakayama-shi, Komatsubara-dori
Himeji Red Cross Nursing School	Hyogo-ken, Himeji-shi, Tatsunomachi, 5-chome
Okayama Red Cross Nursing School	Okayama-ken, Okayama-shi, Uchiyama-shita
Hiroshima Red Cross Nursing School	Hiroshima-ken, Hiroshima-shi, Senda-machi 1-chome
Kure Kyosai Hospital Higher Nursing School	Hiroshima-ken, Kure-shi, Higashi Nikawa-dori, 5-chome
Yamaguchi Red Cross Nursing School	Yamaguchi-ken, Yamaguchi-shi, Yawata baba
Tottori Red Cross Nursing School	Tottori-ken, Tottori-shi, Nishi-cho
Matsue Red Cross Nursing School	Tottori-ken, Matsue-shi, Hagoromo-machi
Takamatsu Red Cross Nursing School	Kagawa-ken, Takamatsu-shi, Tenjin-mae
Besshi Nurses College	Ehime-ken, Araihamashi, Kaneko
Matsuyama Red Cross Nursing School	Ehime-ken, Matsuyama-shi, Kyu-jyohoku Renpeijyo-mae
Kochi Red Cross Nursing School	Kochi-ken, Kochi-shi, Shin-hon-machi 2-chome
Ohara Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Fukushima-ken, Fukushima-shi, Ohmachi
Company Ltd. Hitachi Seisakujiyo Hitachi Hospital Attached Nurses Training School	Ibaraki-ken, Hitashi-shi, Sukegawa
Saitama-ken Welfare Agricultural Cooperative Union Joint Ass'n Satte Nurses School	Saitama-ken, Katsushika-gun, Satte-machi

Gifu Citizens' Hospital Attached Nurses Training School	Gifu-shi, Kashima-cho, 7-chome
Maizuru Kyosai Hospital Nurses Training School	Kyoto-fu, Maizuru-shi, Higashichiku, Kase-machi
Shin Osaka Hospital Attached Nurses Training School	Osaka-shi, Nishi-ku, Tosabori funa-machi
Hioi Hospital Nurses Training School	Osaka-fu, Osaka-shi, Nishi-ku, Shin-machidori, 3-chome
Juridical Person Kurashiki Central Hospital Attached Nurses Training School	Okayama-ken, Kurashiki-shi, Miwa-cho
Yawata Iron Manufacturing Co. Hospital Attached Nurses Training School	Fukuoka-ken, Yawata-shi, Tori-machi, 8-chome
West Nippon Heavy Industrial Co. Ltd. Nagasaki Dockyard Hospital Nurses Training School	Nagasaki-ken, Nagasaki-shi, Houra-machi, 4-chome
Sasebo Kyosai Hospital Nurses Training School	Nagasaki-ken, Sasebo-shi, Shimaji-machi
Prefectural Miyazaki Nurses Training School	Miyazaki-ken, Miyazaki-shi, Takachiho-dori, 3-chome

The Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Clinical Nurse Council has recommended to the Ministry of Education that the following institutions be accredited as Class "A" schools of nursing. Those schools conditionally accredited will be so informed by the Ministry of Education. A complete report of accredited, conditionally accredited, and not accredited schools with the recommendations to the schools from the above Council is being prepared for Civil Affairs nurses by this headquarters.

Kyoto University Medical Department Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept. Post Graduate Course	Kyoto-shi, Sakyo-ku, Seigoin, Kawaracho
Tohoku University Medical Department Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept.	Sendai-shi, Kita 4-ban-cho, 85
Kyushu University Nursing School	Fukuoka-shi, Katakasu
Hokkaido University Medical Department Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept.	Sapporo-shi, Kita 14-jyo, Nishi 5-chome
Niigata University Medical Department Attached Hospital Welfare Girl Dept.	Niigata-shi, Asahi-cho, 1
Okayama University Medical Department Welfare Girls Department	Okayama-shi, Oka
Chiba University Medical Department Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept.	Chiba-shi, Kakuhamacho
Kumamoto University Medical Department Attached Welfare Girls Department	Kumamoto-shi, Honjyo-machi
Gumma University Medical Department Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept.	Maebashi-shi, Iwakami-cho
Shinshu University Medical Department Attached A Class Nurses Training School	Matsumoto-shi, Oaza Kiri

Tokushima University Medical Department
Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept.

Tokushima-shi, Kuramoto-cho

Osaka University Medical Department
Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept.

Osaka-shi, Fukushima-ku, Dojima dori,
3-chome

Nagoya Women Medical College
Attached Higher Welfare Girls School

Aichi-ken, Nagoya-shi, Mizuo-ku, Mizuo-
dori, 1-chome

Kyoto Prefectural Medical University
Attached A Class Nurses School

Kyoto-fu, Kyoto-shi, Kamikyo-ku, Kawara-
machidori, Hirokoji noboru, Kajii-machi

Hyogo Prefectural Medical University
Attached Higher Nursing School

Hyogo-ken, Ikuta-ku, Kusunoki-cho, 7-chome

Mie Prefectural Medical University
Attached Hospital Welfare Girls Dept.

Mie-ken, Tsu-shi, Sakae-machi

Hokkaido Prefectural Women's Medical
College Attached Welfare Department

Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi, Minami 1-jyo
Nishi 17-chome

St. Luke's Women's College

Tokyo-to, Shibuya-ku, Miyashirocho 1

Japan Red Cross Women's College

Tokyo-to, Shibuya-ku, Miyashirocho 1

Sapporo Tenshi Women's Welfare College

Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi, Kita 13-jyo, 3-chome

Keio Gijuku University Attached
Welfare Girls School

Tokyo-to, Shinjuku-ku, Shinanomachi

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Hogs to Formosa

A total of 365 head of hogs were released from the Yokohama Animal Quarantine Station for shipment to Formosa on 24 March. While in quarantine, seven head developed swine erysipelas resulting in four deaths. All hogs were re-quarantined for an additional 10 day period. The hogs were immunized against swine cholera, swine erysipelas and hemorrhagic septicemias while in quarantine.

National Meeting of Veterinarians

The first national meeting of veterinarians was held under the auspices of the Japan Veterinary Medical Association at the Public Hall in Osaka City during the period 26 - 29 March. At least twenty veterinarians from each prefecture were in attendance with the total registration exceeding 1,500. Under the leadership of Dr. Torai Shimamura, President of the Association, a very successful meeting was held in which section meetings and symposia on clinical medicine, public health education, biological products and jurisprudence were presented. Addresses from Gen. C. F. Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, and Dr. C. P. Zepp, President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, were presented by proxy. Colonel O'Mohundro, Commanding Officer of Kinki Civil Affairs Region. The Governor of Osaka Prefecture and the Mayor of Osaka City, presented short addresses on the opening day of the meeting.

A highlight of the meeting was the clinical demonstration in which canines, poultry, cattle, horses and swine were utilized in demonstrating proper methods of restraint and surgical operations. The Japanese veterinarians conducting the methods of restraint and surgical operation were instructed previously by Civil Affairs veterinarians.

United States Army veterinarians attended the meeting as guests of the Japan Veterinary Medical Association. A representative of the Asahi Press of Osaka City was present during the meeting and took many photographs of the demonstrations for publicity purposes. Families of the veterinarians were invited to attend recreation

hour in which films on animals were shown. All section meetings were heavily attended and interest remained high throughout the entire meeting. Printed material of all addresses, lectures and clinical demonstrations were given to each veterinarian present. Exhibits of veterinary drugs, biologics, instruments and books on veterinary subjects, were also held during the period of the meeting.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock during the month of January 1950.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	28,165	1,658	5,691
Body wt. - kgs.	9,578,076	194,519	1,967,730
Dressed wt. - kgs.	5,198,569	90,818	999,212
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	-	-
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	31	2	7
Partial	376	18	195
Viscera	5,287	69	522
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	90,380	33	73
Body wt. - kgs	7,413,998	871	2,201
Dressed wt. - kgs.	4,526,982	392	1,045
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	-	-
Post-mortem			
Wholly	8	-	-
Partial	175	-	-
Viscera	27,825	-	3

Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the month of January 1950.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	- - - - -	307
Number of establishments inspected	- - - - -	247
Condition	- - - - -	
Good	- - - - -	60
Fair	- - - - -	167
Poor	- - - - -	20
Total number of inspections	- - - - -	470
Amount of meat & meat food products examined	- - - - -	99,717 kgs.
Amount of meat & meat food products condemned	- - - - -	10 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	- - - - -	Putrefaction
Disposition	- - - - -	Fertilizer

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	- - - - -	17,238
Number of establishments inspected	- - - - -	10,856
Condition	- - - - -	
Good	- - - - -	3,488
Fair	- - - - -	6,396
Poor	- - - - -	972
Total number of inspections	- - - - -	13,030
Amount of meat products inspected	- - - - -	7,100,503 kgs.
Amount of meat products condemned	- - - - -	465 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	- - - - -	Putrefaction
Disposition	- - - - -	Fertilizer

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of January 1950.

Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishments - - - - -	1,471
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	954
Condition - - - - - Good - - - - -	136
Fair - - - - -	651
Poor - - - - -	167
Total number of inspections - - - - -	2,544
Amount of seafood examined - - - - -	38,797,137 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	161,893 kgs.
Cause for condemnation - - - - -	Staleness and putrefaction
Disposition - - - - -	Chicken feed and fertilizer

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments - - - - -	11,853
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	4,334
Condition - - - - - Good - - - - -	696
Fair - - - - -	2,797
Poor - - - - -	841
Total number of inspections - - - - -	8,730
Amount of seafood and seafood products examined - - - - -	1,996,417 kgs.
Amount of seafood & seafood products condemned - - - - -	33 kgs.
Cause for condemnation - - - - -	Staleness and uncleanness
Disposition - - - - -	Fertilizer and chicken feed

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments - - - - -	61,112
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	21,211
Condition - - - - - Good - - - - -	3,050
Fair - - - - -	13,573
Poor - - - - -	5,588
Total number of inspections - - - - -	22,516
Amount of seafood products examined - - - - -	4,128,227 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	1,661 kgs
Cause for condemnation - - - - -	Staleness and putrefaction
Disposition - - - - -	Fertilizer

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary milk inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants, and establishments producing milk products during January 1950.

Special Milk

Number of Inspections - - - - -	11
Samples examined - - - - -	23
Over bacteria standards (50,000 per cc) - - - - -	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) - - - - -	-
Number of plant inspections - - - - -	24
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) - - - - -	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) - - - - -	1

Ordinary Milk

Number of farm inspections - - - - -	13,877
Samples examined - - - - -	14,956
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	1,280
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	1,035
Number of plant inspections - - - - -	3,665
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	240

Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - - 361

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - - 40
 Samples examined - - - - - 25
 Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 cc) - - - - - 2
 Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - - -

Amount of Milk Produced During January 1950

Type of Milk	No of Farms	No of Cows and Goats	Amount Produced
Special	6	156	33,032 lit.
Ordinary	66,581	117,910	22,513,399 lit.
Goat	258	922	

Amount of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants

Type of Milk	No. of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	6	13,118 Lit.	14,602 Lit.	
Ordinary	2,789	83,105 "	3,999,741 "	5,353,815 Lit.

Note: All milk bottled in 1 go bottle having the equivalent of 180 cc.

Milk Products Produced in January 1950

Whole powdered milk - - - - -	181,225
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar) - - - - -	587,592
Modified powdered milk (35% added sugar) - - - - -	89,890
Sweetened condensed milk - - - - -	1,097,620
Evaporated milk - - - - -	125,901
Butter - - - - -	145,787
Cheese - - - - -	23,539

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of January 1950.

Number of food establishments - - - - -	726,681
Number of food establishments inspected - - - - -	77,094
Total number of inspections - - - - -	536,816
Number of cases of food condemnations - - - - -	1,298
Number of suspensions - - - - -	345
Number of permits revoked - - - - -	2
Number of violation cases in civil court - - - - -	11

A total of 14 outbreaks of food and beverage poisonings was reported involving 50 people with 6 deaths resulting. Two deaths were attributed to methanol in distilled spirits, and 4 to the tetrodotoxin associated with globe fish (fugu).

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of February 50.

Disease	No. of Cases
Swine erysipelas	17
Swine cholera	127
Swine plague	18
Texas fever	4
Strangles	1
Infectious anemia of horses	236
Infectious abortion of cattle -	
Trichomonas	179
Brucellosis	3
Pullorum disease (fowl)	6,347
Bovine tuberculosis	126

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following new cases of rabies occurring during period 12 - 18 March 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	2
Kanagawa	3

SECTION IV

SUPPLY

Allocation of Cotton for Medical Goods

The Ministry of Welfare will receive 2,800,000 lbs of raw cotton and 1,200,000 lbs. of cotton cloth and yarn, for textile sanitary materials production during April, May and June 1950. This allocation does not include waste cotton, used for production of absorbent cotton, since this product was removed from the controlled list in January 1950. Improved conditions should assure the various public health categories sufficient gauze, bandage and absorbent cotton to meet minimum requirements during the period.

Corn Steep Liquor Imports

The Department of the Army has notified SCAP that corn steep liquor imports for production of penicillin, have been programmed so that 20,000 gallons will reach San Francisco Port of Embarkation each week, beginning in March, for earliest shipment to Japan. 330,000 gallons of corn steep liquor were approved for import US FY 1950 under appropriated funds, and present penicillin production schedules would indicate this quantity will be increased by an additional 230,000 gallons during the year.

Penicillin Production

Japanese penicillin manufacturers continue to report increased quantities of the various penicillin products each month. A total of 409.3 billion units was procured during February. This production included 252.5 billion units of procaine penicillin in oil and 69.5 billion units of buffered penicillin tablets. All indigenous penicillin products must measure up to rigid standards, and can be considered comparable to penicillin products manufactured in the United States.

Biologics Assay

During the period 7 - 21 March the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	82-D	45,700 doses
		82-E	28,800
		83-C	50,200
		83-D	50,200
		83-E	27,500
BCG Vaccine (Diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	79	95,600
		92	78,500
		93	89,800
		94	89,500
		95	97,000
		98	86,700
		99	95,400
		100	72,000
		101	106,500
		105	94,100

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Aichi Kessei	19	9,072 cc
		21	9,738
	Beppu Chiryo	16	8,658
	Densenbyo Kenkyujo	2813	9,988
	Takeda Yakuhin	40	9,510
		41	9,450
Smallpox Vaccine	Densenbyo Kenkyujo	72	81,700 doses
		75	444,250
Tetanus Antitoxin	Chiba Kessei	27	10,100 cc
	Kegaku & Kessei	9	9,780
		10	10,760
Tuberculin O.T.	Kekkaku Yobokai	79	28,970 cc
		85	26,120
		92	27,820
		93	29,365
		94	27,835
		95	24,410
		96	24,800
		97	25,310
		98	26,045
		99	25,825
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Chiba Kessei	124	35,600 cc
		142	36,250
		155	34,150
		160	35,150
		175	35,550
		184	37,500
		187	36,250
	Fujisawa Yakuhin	76	28,350 cc
		78	26,550
		79	26,550
		80	27,000
		81	29,800
		84	28,500
	Kagaku & Kessei	134	38,050
		135	38,550
		136	38,600
		137	38,300
		140	38,850
		147	36,850
		148	36,600
		149	38,550
	Mitsumaru Seiyaku	10	39,500
	Nitto Yakuhin	79	38,350
		84	40,750
		103	37,700
		106	39,300
	Takeda Yakuhin	150	17,900
	Takeda Yakuhin	228	17,900
		272	18,150
		267	18,000
		58	16,750
	Tokyo-to Eisei	60	17,000
		264	16,450
	Toshiba Seibutsu	266	18,250
		267	16,650
		268	17,450

<u>Item</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Toshiba Seibutsu	269	17,100 cc
		270	16,900
		271	16,700
		278	16,750
		279	18,850
		280	17,700
		281	17,550
		282	16,250
		283	17,750
		284	16,600
		285	19,150
		286	16,600
		287	16,550
		291	18,200
		292	17,350
		293	17,300
		294	17,700
		295	19,350

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Summation of Activities During 1949

The Annual Report for the calendar year 1949 from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, contained the following information:

The Japanese Government provided a budget of ¥ 33,582,000 for administration of the Narcotic Control Law and Taima Control Law. The following revenue accrued to the government as a result of the application of the laws:

Registration of Narcotic Dealers	¥11,889,130
Fines	4,366,900
Confiscations Released for Conversion to Medicinal Narcotics	20,936
Total	¥16,276,966

Experience acquired by enforcement personnel and improved liaison between law enforcement agencies were responsible for an increase in the number of arrests and the amounts of narcotics seized.

Illicit traffic was concentrated in the Tokyo-Yokohama and Kobe-Osaka areas. Several small clandestine laboratories were seized in these areas from foreign nationals. While undeclared and pillaged stocks continued to be a source of supply, the illicit traffic in a large part was supplied from the Asiatic continent. Evidence was obtained that small craft, as well as crew members of large steamships, were being used to smuggle narcotics into the country.

During the last quarter of the year, individual seizures increased in volume as investigations improved and larger sources of supply were apprehended. Street sales in the black market areas were replaced with the more furtive method of bargaining and delivery at a hideout.

Increased emphasis on the effectiveness of severe penalties for cases tried in Japanese courts and severe penalties, including deportation in some cases, for foreign nationals tried in Occupation courts helped materially in combating illicit traffic.

Thefts and burglaries from registrants continued to be a source of supply. There were 293 such losses during the year. One local wholesaler was burglarized and his license was forfeited since the theft was attributed to the registrant's negligence. In reported thefts, the following drugs were lost:

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Morphine Hydrochloride	1166 grams
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1228 "
Medicinal Opium	644 "
Codeine Phosphate	1119 "
Hydrocodeine	23 "
Eucodal	6 "
Dionine	76 "

12,841 registrants were inspected and 2,995 investigations were originated. There were 2,152 arrests which are classified as follows:

	<u>Registrants</u>	<u>Non-Registrants</u>
Doctors	299	31
Dentists	14	8
Pharmacists	20	45
Veterinary Surgeons	15	9
Others	0	1711
Total	348	1,804

Among the above were 331 Chinese and 131 Koreans.

Convictions for narcotic violations totaled 748, which were classified as follows:

Illicit Production	5
Illicit Possession	353
Illicit Sale	390
Cultivation of Opium Poppy	4
Theft of Narcotics	9
Forging Narcotic Documents	4
Others	83

Among the above persons, 113 were registrants and 635 were non-registrants. Also included were 147 Chinese and 40 Koreans.

Enforcement

A Chinese was apprehended in Fukuoka and charged with possession of a complete set of smoking opium apparatus including a pipe and a small quantity of opium prepared for smoking.

Seizures during the month of March included individual seizures of 1295 grams of morphine and 510 grams of heroin in Osaka, 300 grams of heroin in Yokohama and 150 grams of heroin in Kobe.

SECTION VI

WELFARE

Public Assistance Statistics

The Ministry of Welfare and the Health and Welfare Statistics and Welfare Divisions of Public Health and Welfare Section are reviewing national statistical reports and are revising statistical requirements to conform to desirable content. Welfare officers will have an opportunity to review this material in the near future and final acceptance will be based on a trial period. It is not believed that full operation can be anticipated prior to July. Mr. Fred Carr, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region is assisting in the review and reorganization process.

January Public Assistance Statistics - National*

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following statistics for the month of January. Figures for December 1949 and for January 1950 are included for purpose of comparison.

	<u>Jan 1950</u>	<u>Dec 1949</u>	<u>Jan 1949</u>
Persons + institutional	124,715	130,609	139,160
Persons - non-institutional	<u>1,602,097</u>	<u>1,595,119</u>	<u>1,625,950</u>
Totals	1,726,812	1,725,725	1,765,110
Assistance - kind	20,183,348	43,740,245	14,836,590
Assistance - cash	<u>957,423,504</u>	<u>991,028,690</u>	<u>631,140,911</u>
Totals	¥ 977,606,852	¥ 1,034,768,935	¥ 645,977,501

* See inclosure No. 2 for prefecture statistics.

Child Welfare - Children's and Mothers' Days

The Children's Bureau has announced that this year Child Welfare Week will extend from 5 May to 18 May. The fifth of May is designated as Children's Day and 14 May as Mothers' Day. The Bureau has suggested that various local programs be carried out in commemoration of these days. Local arrangements are sponsored by Kodomo-no-hi Chiho Kyogikai and Haha-no-hi Chiho Kyogikai as well as prefecture Welfare and Education Departments. Local programs will be supported by Local Councils on Youth Problems. Region Welfare Officers may wish to assist in local programs.

In-Service Training Program for Public Welfare Workers

Inclosure No. 3 is translation of Ministry of Welfare Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 31 which has been sent to the Governors of To, Do, Fu, and prefectures relative to above subject. Welfare officers may wish to note especially the dates and subjects of meetings being held in their regions.

Housing

Building construction in Japan since August 1945 to and including February 1950 shows a total of 2,125,378 units built comprising a total of 32,564,675 tsubo according to Construction Ministry figures. Of this number 1,625,856 were dwelling units.

CARE

Since the inception of the CARE program in 1947 approximately 46,701 packages have been delivered to recipients in Japan - totaling 691 tons and valued at \$689,924.00. At present there are six types of packages available for distribution in Japan - they being Food, Woolen Suiting, Knitting Wool, Blankets, Cottons, and Holiday Foods. The CARE book program was instituted in 1948 with a distribution to the National Diet Library, besides this 35 cases of soap were distributed to seven orphanages, five cases of shaving cream were given to LARA and 20 cases of baby powder were also distributed. During 1950 special emphasis will be placed on the Orient by CARE in its U. S. Spring Fund Drive and a substantial increase in packages to Japan is expected.

LARA

Effective 1 April 1950 LARA will be operating as a private welfare organization under an agreement developed by that agency directly with the Japanese Government. However, its policy will continue to be the same as in the past in that LARA will continue to bring in supplies for the support and relief of the needy of Japan without discrimination or preferential treatment. LARA shipments, from the beginning

of the program in 1946 to and including February 1950, numbered 251 with a total tonnage of 10,665.769, and a total value in excess of \$6,500,000.00.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY

Health Insurance Medical Facilities

There is given below a list of Health Insurance hospitals and clinics currently in operation in 28 of Japan's 46 prefectures with a total bed capacity of 3,500. Establishment of these hospitals was begun during the last year of the war and continued during the preceding years although the program had to be curtailed, owing to financial considerations, after 1948.

Among the chief aims of the government in establishing these facilities, all financed from Health Insurance contributions accumulated in the form of reserves in the Welfare Insurance Special Account, were the following. Initially it was to offset the decline in medical facilities and personnel available to the insured due to recruitment and requisitioning for the Armed Forces. Later with the onset of inflation, the need for medical facilities specially operated for Health Insurance arose from the growing unwillingness of medical practitioners to provide care to the insured at the low rates lagging behind price rises of the scarce medical supplies. Moreover, there was the added impetus of investing available reserves threatening to be lost to inflation unless converted into tangible values. Finally, these institutions could provide the necessary yardsticks in meeting the almost continuous pressure for upward adjustment of the treatment point values (on the basis of which doctors are paid for their services to the insured).

The facilities were either newly established or, frequently, existing facilities were acquired from Health Insurance Societies liquidated after the war with the collapse of enterprises exclusively engaged in war production; also, facilities were taken over from the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation, dissolved after the war, and from private interests.

These hospitals and clinics (the latter numbering three out of the 49 facilities), although owned by the national government and placed under the general supervision of the Ministry of Welfare, are not operated directly by the government. The great majority, 39 facilities, are run by the Central or one of the local Social Insurance Societies (see below). Seven are operated by National Health Insurance carriers or federations thereof and the remaining three are operated by the municipality in which they are located or otherwise.

The present central and prefectural Social Insurance Society (Shakai Hoken Kyokai) entrusted with this task are the successors of the former Social Insurance Central Society, also referred to as Social Insurance Foundation, and its prefectural branch offices now reorganized into 47 independent entities. The Central Society, a juridical person staffed by representatives of groups with an interest in Health Insurance, such as employers, employees, and the public interest, but dominated by government officials, used to receive, prior to 1948, subsidies from the national government. In turn, it used to grant subsidies to its 46 prefectural branches or societies to which local employers could and, for the most part, did belong and make contributions over and above their insurance contributions for the purpose of financing health and welfare services and educational and publicity work carried on by them within the general framework of the Health Insurance and the Welfare Pension Insurance programs.

At present, both the Central Society and the prefectural societies are autonomous juridical persons, financed from voluntary employer contributions usually assessed on the basis of the number of employees, they are no longer subsidized by the government. Their staff consists mostly of social insurance officials serving in an honorary capacity and a few paid clerks. Apart from contributions, their income consists of rentals on real estate owned by the societies (frequently housing social insurance branch offices) and a small percentage of the hospitalization fees collected from or for patients treated in the Health Insurance facilities. These hospitals are under the direction of a doctor locally appointed as director with

the approval of the Ministry of Welfare. In administration he is governed by overall policies laid down on the national level by the Ministry and locally by the Society and is accountable through the latter to the Ministry. The facilities are said to be self-supporting. Though preference is given to persons insured under government-managed Health Insurance, other insured persons and persons not insured are accommodated on a space-available basis. The rates charged are those set nationally for Health Insurance. However, the administration of government-managed Health Insurance in paying for the patients chargeable to it receives a 10% discount on these rates.

It might be pointed out that the societies operate also five of the 50 Health Insurance Sanatoria (owned by the National Government) and all 28 Health Insurance Rest Homes (three of them owned by the Central Society, the others privately owned). Similar arrangements exist in regard to Seamen's Insurance with the Seamen's Insurance Society (Senin Hoken Kai) and in regard to Welfare Pension Insurance with the Welfare Foundation (Koseidan).

For the information and guidance of the Civil Affairs Region officials reference is made to Hohatsu No. 667 of 8 May 1949 on "Management of Health Insurance Hospitals and Clinics" and the following list of the year of establishment, name, bed capacity and location of the facilities:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hazu Hospital	80 beds	Yokkaichi - Mie Prefecture
First Miyagi Hospital	60 "	Nakoke-machi, Sendai
Second Miyagi Hospital	20 "	Nagomachikitamachi, Sendai
Katsuyama Hospital	56 "	Katsuyama-machi, Ono-gun, Fukui Pref.
Data Hospital	65 "	Data-mura, Kanigun, Gifu Prefecture
Mishima Hospital	50 "	Mishima-city, Shizuoka Prefecture
Matsuzaka Civil Hospital	85 "	Matsuzaka City, Mie Prefecture
Kuramaguchi Hospital	40 "	Shimoza-machi, Sakyoku, Kyoto
Miwa Hospital	50 "	Miwa-machi, Shiji-gun, Nara Prefecture
Tokuyama Central Hospital	100 "	Tokuyama-city, Yamaguchi Prefecture
First H. I. Hospital	60	Kurume-city, Fukushima Prefecture
Uwajima Hospital	30	Uwajima City, Ehime Prefecture
Saga Hospital	20	Saga City, Saga Prefecture
Uragasaki Hospital	101	Yamashiro-machi, Matsuura-gun, Saga
Kajikazawa Hospital	70	Kajikazawa-machi, Minamikoma-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
Omiya Hospital	30	Omiya City, Saitama Prefecture
Welfare Hospital	Burnt on Feb. 1946	Noshiro City, Akita Prefecture
	<u>Established in 1946</u>	
Hokushin Hospital	100	Kitaichijo, Sapporo City
Shinjo Hospital	20	Shinjo-machi, Magami-gun, Yamagata
Suzumenomiya Hospital	100	Suzumenomiya, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi
Fushiki Hospital	25	Fushiki, Nakamichi, Takoaka City, Toyama Prefecture
Yamanashi Hospital	100	Yokoza-machi, Kofu City
Meiwa Hospital	30	Otoi-machi, Kanazawa City
Ozu Hospital	80	Ozumachi, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
Genseiso Hospital	40	Kanda, Naokata City
Hitoyashi Hospital	70	Oigami-machi, Hitoyoshi City
Nankai Hospital	25	Saheki City, Oita Prefecture
Amakusa Hospital	70	Honwatari-machi, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
Tajimi Hospital	45	Toyooka-machi, Tajimi City, Gifu
Yamate Hospital	90	Nishiokubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
First Hospital	30	Tokiwa-machi, Urawa, Saitama Pref.
Yokohama Central Hospital	80	Yamashita-cho, Nakaku, Yokohama
Katsushika Hospital		Honden Katsushikaku, Tokyo
Sakuragaoka Hospital	20	Kamishimizu, Shimizu City, Shizuoka
Chukyo Hospital	150	Sanjo-machi, Minami-ku, Nagoya
Kobe Central Hospital	100	Nakayamate-dori, Ikutaku, Kobe
Kokura Memorial Hospital	160	Muromachi, Kokura City, Fukuoka Pref.
Yoshiro Hospital	120	Motomatsueshiromachi, Yashiro City Kumamoto Prefecture

Established in 1948

Kamata Hospital	30 beds	Kamata, Otaku, Tokyo
Uguisudani Clinic		Kaminegishi, Taiho-ku, Tokyo
Tsurumi Clinic		Tsurumi-machi, Tsurumiku, Yokohama
Takahama Hospital	20	Takahama-machi, Odategun, Fukui Pref
Fuse Hospital	50	Eiwa-cho, Fuse City
Tonan Hospital	80	Oitachiaraimachi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
Kawasaki Hospital	100	Kaishigawara-machi, Kawasaki-city
Moji Hospital	50	Komorie - Korakucho, Moji City
Funabashi Hospital	50	Kaijin-cho, Funabashi City, Chiba
Hamamatsu Clinic		Nakajima-machi, Hamamatsu-city, Shizuoka Prefecture

Established in 1949

Shimonoseki General Hospital	40 beds	Shimonoseki
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Social Insurance Statistics

The attention of Civil Affairs Regions' officials is drawn to the publication of a summary description and a large selection of current data pertaining to the operation of the several social insurances appearing in GHQ, SCAP's Japanese Economic Statistics, Bulletin No. 41, January 1950, pp. 98 - 117. Additional data will be published in subsequent issues of that monthly bulletin as they become available.

In addition, a monograph on the background data and program developments is being prepared and should become available within a month or two.

These materials are prepared jointly by the Social Security Division of Public Health and Welfare Section and the Programs and Statistics Division of Economic and Scientific Section. Current social insurance statistics formerly published in the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin will appear henceforth in the above publication.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMs

Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls

1. Ei-Hatsu No. 265
2. Prefecture Public Assistance Statistics Report - January 1950
3. Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 31
4. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 4 March 1950.
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 11 March 1950.

Date 29 March 1950

To : Prefecture Governor.

From : Director of Public Sanitation Bureau
Ministry of Welfare

Subject : A guide to the Penicillin Therapy of Early Syphilis

As to a guide to the treatment of Venereal Disease, the instruction Yo-Hatsu No. 24 has been issued on 16 January 1948, but recently Penicillin has been used for the treatment of syphilis.

It is advisable to use penicillin in accordance with attached "a guide to the Penicillin Therapy of Early Syphilis" for new cases in VD clinic and VD hospital for the time being, because Penicillin application is very adequate for elimination of delinquent cases and prevention of spread of disease by reason of shortening the period of treatment and rarity of ill reaction etc.

When penicillin treatment is operated, adequate follow-up procedures will be carried out and complete records kept.

Until such time as further instructions are issued, records and follow-up will be the same that which has been used for heavy metal therapy.

For the cases who are under treatment by arsenical and bismuth preparations the same treatment schedule should be continued until its whole course be finished.

A Guide to the Penicillin Therapy of Early Syphilis

This treatment schedule is efficient for early syphilis, especially for the primary stage and secondary stage, and the treatment for the late stage is not shown here because the further researches are necessitated.

When the said treatment is operated, a physical examination and blood test should be performed at least once every three months for one year under the observation of the course of the disease in order to confirm an effective result of this treatment, and if clinical relapse or other evidence of unefficient treatment is recognized, re-treatment should be operated.

Schedule of treatment:

First shot of single intramuscular injection of 600,000 units of Procaine Penicillin G in Oil with 2% aluminum monostearate and from second shot a single intramuscular injection of 300,000 units of the said Penicillin every 2 days (or 3 days).
Total dose: 2,400,000 units.

Remarks:

1. If the patient is capable to pay fee, and wishes to be assured of maximum benefits of treatment total dose of penicillin may be applied until 6,000,000 units.
2. Crystalline Penicillin G is more effective in the treatment of syphilis than amorphous penicillin, and the former with 2% aluminum monostearate is preferable.
3. Using of 300,000 units of Procaine Penicillin G in Oil with 2% aluminum monostearate, the therapeutic effective blood concentration will continue about 48 hours.
4. The negative result of blood will occur, on the whole, in 3 or 4 months in sero-positive primary stage and in secondary stage it requires 6 or 8 months after the treatment is initiated.
5. By penicillin application no reaction will be recognized, Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction is rarely brought about, but there is no objection in carrying on the treatment for the early syphilis.

Inclosure No. 1.

PREFECTURE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATISTICS 1950 JANUARY

PREFECTURE	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	Institutional	Non-Institutional	In Kind	Cash
Hokkaido	12,534	52,708	1,176,645	48,764,503
Aomori	1,700	23,903	212,574	14,267,631
Iwate	1,164	31,515	-	15,658,846
Miyagi	1,673	42,039	430,664	18,674,166
Akita	579	37,239	-	23,400,290
Yamagata	1,170	26,152	195,773	13,270,805
Fukushima	864	50,182	904,992	25,633,032
Ibaraki	1,295	35,265	1,299,576	16,428,804
Tochigi	1,027	24,080	-	11,948,022
Gumma	2,780	33,723	8,922	17,233,634
Saitama	1,485	40,922	198,318	20,180,301
Chiba	1,972	32,067	-	12,524,323
Tokyo	17,757	115,292	33,584	92,788,146
Kanagawa	5,233	44,456	237,332	32,425,938
Niigata	4,103	54,502	47,788	28,617,410
Toyama	1,677	25,413	-	15,195,574
Ishikawa	1,656	22,294	115,048	12,778,789
Fukui	658	16,403	1,247,211	9,538,124
Yamanashi	637	19,545	-	8,588,837
Nagano	4,208	42,980	476,285	28,109,023
Gifu	1,117	29,830	175,694	15,738,892
Shizuoka	2,640	41,212	1,911,452	23,412,907
Aichi	7,839	57,646	-	36,911,667
Miye	1,637	35,586	293,346	20,037,252
Shiga	314	23,090	-	11,711,903
Kyoto	4,464	43,162	6,354,160	32,900,724
Osaka	9,502	50,313	-	40,942,988
Hyogo	4,662	65,838	-	41,157,470
Nara	660	18,452	-	11,674,097
Wakayama	418	24,335	1,191,260	12,172,317
Tottori	1,053	16,152	-	10,042,530
Shimane	902	21,186	3,695	11,470,458
Okayama	3,747	43,889	630,523	26,891,999
Hiroshima	2,974	39,312	62,990	20,597,650
Yamaguchi	3,141	30,493	-	23,338,310
Tokushima	603	26,444	1,213,240	13,053,969
Kagawa	1,606	21,604	369,041	9,528,790
Ehime	800	32,817	376,937	18,795,998
Kochi	431	22,558	49,671	12,510,540
Fukuoka	2,404	18,785	25,000	15,471,670
Saga	1,576	16,699	73,576	9,461,942
Nagasaki	1,433	29,486	-	16,841,574
Kumamoto	1,763	34,134	-	17,518,528
Oita	2,155	22,166	419,120	11,414,104
Miyazaki	1,472	24,419	126,603	11,569,657
Kagoshima	1,230	41,809	322,328	15,989,910
TOTAL	124,715	1,602,097	20,183,348	957,184,044

SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Ministry of Welfare Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 31

March 17, 1950

TO : Governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures.

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.
Chief, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

SUBJECT: Concerning the In-service Training Program for the Public Welfare Workers.

The strengthened development of public welfare services has necessitated an increase of full-time paid public welfare workers and a specialization in their jobs. Hence, it has been decided that full-time paid personnel be increased in considerable numbers, and made to cultivate a professional knowledge and skill, with a view to implementing an adequate operation of the public welfare programs. In this connection you are requested to administer an In-service Training Program by reference to the following notes, and thereby to discharge effectively the functions of public welfare administration.*

It is scheduled that an institute for To, Do, Fu or prefectural officials in charge of the In-service training program will be held in the course of April through June in each of the four regions, and each To, Do, Fu or prefecture is requested to formulate a training plan thereof as soon as possible.

NOTES:

I. The concept of In-service Training.

"In-service Training" is liable to be regarded as a simple institute, or confused with "staff development", consequently interpreted to include "supervision" over every-day duties. However, "staff development" is essentially included in the process of "supervision", and it can be achieved effectively only when a person of supervisory position exercises such a guidance and supervision as to enable each individual staff member to develop his ability in the performance of his every-day duties. Accordingly, in determining the need, contents and teaching materials of the In-service Training Program the supervisor should furnish the staff members in charge of the In-service Training Program with his opinions derived from his supervision, and cooperate with them. But this relationship does not allow us to identify "staff development" with in-service training.

In a word, the In-service Training Program means a well-planned, organized and educational activity in which each public welfare worker is assisted in performing effectively the work he is doing or expected to do by enabling him to produce an improvement in the thought, habit, knowledge, competence, attitude and so on which are required for the performance of each worker's duties, and in which no authority of supervision is applicable.

II. Principles for Planning the In-service Training Program.

1. The planning of the in-service training program of itself should constitute a part of the staff development plan, and embody the results created by a cooperative effort of all the staff personnel to whom the opportunities for participation should be given.

2. The program should be planned to include the subject matters indispensable for the job to be performed by each staff member.

3. In terms of the content and method of the training program, the plan should be mapped out by the person having a full knowledge and capacity in the area of staff development.

4. The planning and execution of the program should have a sufficient flexibility.

5. The program should be planned to include, in any form, a method to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

6. The program at prefectural and local level should be related closely to the national level program set up by the Ministry of Welfare.

III. Organization for In-service Training Plans and Public Welfare Workers to be Trained.

1. Organization for the In-service Training program.

(A) Establishment and functions of the In-service Training Promoting Committee.

In order to promote the In-service Training Program for public welfare workers at the prefectural and local level, the In-service Training Promoting Committee will be established in the Department (Bureau) of Public Welfare in To, Do, Fu or prefectures, composed of Welfare Department Chief, Section Chief, Chief of In-service Training Unit, representative staff members from other sections, social work field supervisors, and other personnel as deemed necessary.

The functions of the Promoting Committee will be responsible for planning of in-service training plans as well as for promoting the implementation of the program planned.

(B) Establishment and functions of the In-service Training Unit.

In general, the In-service Training Unit will be established apart from other sections and units to which qualified workers for staff development are to be assigned (in this case the staff members who have not any direct supervisory authority over the trainees are preferable).

The In-service Training Unit functions to make surveys, and studies, exchange information, prepare teaching materials and provide advice or suggestions, all of which are necessary for in-service training, and further, to furnish assistance and cooperation directly connected with staff development, coordinate various activities for staff development, plan the curriculum, assume the activities of evaluating or visualizing the results of the in-service training provided, and grant diplomas to the trainees, in keeping contact with other governmental agencies or various organizations.

(C) Relationship between the In-service Training Unit and the staff members having a supervisory authority (Chief of Department, Section of Chief or the Supervision Unit).

Those having a supervisory authority, or Chief of the supervision unit should positively take part in the formulation of in-service training plans, and cooperate in its preparation, and further, be well informed of the progress of executing the program.

2. Public Welfare Workers to be Trained.

The staff members to be trained are those of:

(A) Public social work institutions.

a. Protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

b. Child welfare institutions under the Child Welfare Law.

- c. Welfare institutions under the Law for Disabled Persons.
- d. Institutions under the Social Work Law and others.
- (B) Public Welfare Agencies.
 - a. Sections of the Prefectural Welfare Department.
 - b. City Welfare Bureau (including the special wards).
 - c. Welfare Divisions of the Prefectural District Offices (including the Branch Offices)
 - d. Minsei-in Offices.
 - e. Welfare Divisions of City or Village Offices.

IV. Methods to be Used in the In-service Training Program.

In determining the content used in the In-service Training Program, a sound principle from the educational point of view should be employed in full recognition of an adaptability to each individual worker, that is, one method may, if applicable at a time, be effective, but at the same time such educational methods as may be acceptable to any possibility in the future should be taken into account. Particularly, it is important to prepare in advance, any flexible, relative and auxiliary measures available because of the difficulties involved in connection with expense and time.

The methods to be used in the In-service Training Program are mentioned as follows:

1. General training outside the job.

This method of training may include the educational media necessary for the staff members whose concerns are directed toward the specific or same objective and program: namely, lecturers, observation visits, field education, demonstration projects, laboratories, conference, debates, group study, institutions, seminars, etc.

2. Individual training outside the job.

This method of training includes such media as the reading of books, individual guidance on study, correspondence education, etc.

3. General training on the job.

This method of training is applied with the specific objectives to the staff members engaged in the same job or interest in the common problem. The media utilized may primarily include field reports, reading materials, case records, service ratings, etc.

4. Individual training on the job.

This method of training may include the following two media:

That is, first, individual conferences usually made among the staff members having a supervisory responsibility over him: second, staff meetings, which are to be held regularly, for the purpose of improving each staff member's competence under a plan worked out through group process, and to which all of the staff members should be given the opportunity for participation.

5. Special training (orientation)

This method of training aims to enable new employees (including those in service for less than 1 year) to make a satisfactory start in the agency and the job by means of the probationary period and assistant-system.

6. Auxiliary training

This method of training may include such media as the utilization of library, the circulation of visual or auditory materials, manuals, reports or records on laws and regulations as well as materials on the agency functions, and the publication of treatises, lectures, and magazines, and, in addition, participation in other professional organizations.

7. Other training.

This method of training may include a staff conference in which any staff member is allowed to participate voluntarily to make a deeper study of a specific problem; an educational leave which enables selected workers go on leave from their agency for full-time work in a school or course for social work; a part-time educational plan by which the staff member on the job are provided the opportunities of listening to the open lectures or attending the course in educational facilities.

V. Procedures for Administering the In-service Training Program.

1. Recognition of the need for in-service training.

This process is essential as the preliminary stage to the determination of the content of training. The methods for this process are as follows:

- a. The staff member in supervisory position, such as the Chief of Welfare Department or Section himself, should make a schedule illustrating the responsibility and authority of each individual staff member, and thereby set up the standard of the agency services with which each staff member's performance on the job will be compared.
- b. In order to discover the need for staff training, the In-service Training Unit should obtain from the chief any information or written materials on the content and requirements of the jobs as well as the respective functions for each section, while asking the trainees as to what they wish to be taught.

2. Formulation for the training content.

The training content must meet the needs of the agency, which requires the following considerations.

- a. Is there any difficulty to determine the competence and knowledge necessary for the execution of the agency functions? In order to solve this difficulty, an analysis will be made as to what the staff members should do, and the job requirements to be added.
- b. A detailed study of the duties to be performed by the staff members will be made, and taking the results into consideration, it must be decided as to whether specific skill and knowledge should be taught or not.
- c. In the individual interviews with each staff member, the training content conforming to his need should be considered.
- d. By utilizing the investigation tables and other materials prepared, an analysis should be made to decide whether the training content can satisfy the needs of each staff member.
- e. Concerning 1 and 2 of V reference is made to "Material Prepared for the Ministry of Welfare concerning the job of the Full-time Paid Public Welfare Employees" in the annexed paper.

VI. Preparations before Administering the Program.

1. Statistical data and other materials should be prepared in advance.

2. In collecting the materials, data available from the supervisory process should be prepared, securing the adequate cooperation of those in supervisory position

3. The materials should be obtained primarily from among those relating to daily office work.

4. In preparing the materials, studies should be finished on the degree and importance of training content, the degree of interest shown by the workers in the program planned, or the helpfulness of the training content after the trainees have completed the course.

VII. Matters to be cautioned in administering the In-service Training Program.

1. The staff members to be trained who are not school students must be taught not alone by means of the traditional method of education, the matters which have a close bearing on the desire of the trainees, so that they may rely upon the training program. Particularly, the training program should be necessarily administered with a clear-cut object. For instance, new employees must be trained in regard to:

- a. Knowledge and skills which effect directly the work to be taken charge of by the staff member.
- b. Familiarity with the environment which enables them to perform their duties smoothly and effectively.
- c. Understanding of the over-all organization of the whole governmental agencies, including information on service regulations, rules, policies and various procedures; insight into the objectives and functions of the Welfare Department or Section; understanding of their own responsibilities which are expected of their duties in relation to the agency as a whole.

2. With respect to the maintenance and promotion of efficiency in the staff member's performance, the following points call for considerations:

- a. Any weakness in the staff member's service must be corrected,
- b. Any defect in the selection method followed in the recruitment should be rectified.
- c. Any promising staff member should be taught a more effective work.
- d. Pace should be kept with the laws, regulations, policies, procedures and technique revised for change.
- e. The new content of job should be given to the staff member.
- f. Such a staff member as to have an adaptability to job functions should be selected for training.
- g. The discipline and the spirit of their work should be emphasized in training.

3. In order to accomplish the object, the training program should not be confined to the inside of agency, and any opportunity or facilities should be utilized for the program with adequate consideration for the economical and technical conditions.

4. The training program should not merely be limited to present job assigned to the staff member, but also be considered largely in connection with personnel policy (compensation, placement, advancement, transfer, etc).

5. The trainees should be given a task to be done and the right to a voice, and further be encouraged to participate positively in the training program.

6. An attempt to carry out hastily conceived training plans is not wise. At first, the most important or urgent plan must be started on a sound foundation.

7. Consideration of the lectures, teaching materials, and physical facilities (the environment, such as heating, ventilation, etc.) are also important.

8. In regard to the financial aspect of the program, caution should be directed against wasting unnecessary expenses without any results. Particularly, efforts should be made to yield good results at a very small expense, by making the best of the knowledge and skill of the staff of agency most effectively and appropriately.

9. The staff members who have participated in in-service training may be given various qualifications. It must be understood, however, that this is just incidental to the program, not the objective of the training program.

10. Participation in the In-service Training Program does not necessarily mean a consequent advancement or promotion, but it is reasonable that if a staff member's competence has been improved as a result of having completed the course of in-service training, the special benefits mentioned above will be granted to him. In this respect contact should always be made with the personnel section in order to consider the transfer on promotion, placement, reassignment, or granting of the qualification.

VIII. Evaluation

The evaluation may include a judgement on the value of the process or plan of the In-service Training Program.

1. The evaluation should not be a general or abstract statement. To take a concrete instance, it may be questioned for whom, or in what method or objective the program was effective. Further, reviews must be made as to the lectures, method, materials and so on. A subjective and biased judgement should be avoided. The standard of evaluation should be set up on the objective of the program.

2. The method of evaluation are mentioned as follows:

- a. The method of marking should be employed in the examination or by using questionnaires.
- b. To cite a concrete example illustrative of the staff's improved performance on the job.
- c. To exchange the opinion among the trainees.
- d. To make an analysis as to whether the training plan was pertinent or not.
- e. To examine if there is any necessary matter neglected or the order of the program was good or not.
- f. After having evaluated or measured the results of each training by various methods mentioned above the final evaluation should be made.

Table Showing the In-Service Training Program
for Social Welfare Workers

Prepared by
General Affairs Section,
Social Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Welfare.

Subject	Object	Trainee	No. of trainees	Contents	Method	Place	Month
National Conference of Prefectural Welfare Dep't Chiefs	Liaison concerning the business	Prefectural Dep't Chiefs & 1 staff	92	Instruction & liaison concerning pressing matters & conference	Conference	Tokyo	Apr.
National Conference of Prefectural Welfare Section Chiefs	"	Prefectural Welfare Section Chiefs & 1 staff	92	"	"	"	Apr. Aug. Nov. Feb.
Social Work Guidance & Supervision	Improvement in social welfare administration	Prefectural & local Gov't staff	20 Prefs.	Supervision & guidance social welfare administration	Individually	On the job	Thru the year
Social workers' institution	Popularization & improvement of professional knowledge in social work	"	300	Providing basic knowledge	Lectures & discussion	Suitable places in localities	6 times in the year
Technical Institute of social work	Improvement of knowledge & technique in social work	Pref'ial Gov't staff	150	Providing professional knowledge & technique	"	Tokyo	"
In-service Training Program	"	"	200	"	"	Aomori Shizuoka Kyoto Miyazaki	Apr. May May June
Block Conference for guiding social work institutions	Improvement in administration & service	Prefectural staff	779	Subject directly connected with the job	Conference	At suitable places in 9 blocks	Sept. Nov.

Subject	Object	Trainee	No. of trainees	Contents	Method	Place	Month
Supervision over social work institutions	Improvement in administration & services of institutions	Staff members of the pref'ial & local institutions	46 Prefs.	Inspection on the agency administration	Individually	On the job	Thru the year
Business meeting for the recertification (Living assistance & Medical Aid)	Improvement in survey business	Prefectural staff	144	Matters directly connected with survey	Business meeting	At suitable place in each block	Sept.
Regional Conference on guidance for P.L.S. administration	Improvement of guidance for assistance business	Prefectural staff	576	Case guidance concerning public assistance	"	At suitable place in each block	May Aug. Nov. Feb.
Local Conference on D.L.S. administration	"	Prefectural & local staff Minsei-in	2,400	Review on the recertification	"	30 prefs.	Thru the year
Guidance on the business concerning the enforcement of D.L.S.L.	"	Prefectural & local staff	120 places	Guidance on the service of public assistance	Individually	On the job	"
Block conference on the business concerning the enforcement of DLSL	Liaison & development of special knowledge	Prefectural staff	92	Matters connected with the new DLSL & the revision of the standard	Business meeting	At suitable place in each locality	May
Institute for the Physically Handicapped Persons' Welfare Officers	Development of professional knowledge & technique	Fukushishi	230	Development of basic knowledge & technique for the service	Lectures & discussion	At suitable place in 5 blocks	June
Liaison meeting for rehabilitation guidance of the physically handicapped	Guidance on the business	Prefectural staff	400	Liaison & guidance	Business meeting	At suitable places in 5 blocks	May Oct.

Subject	Object	Trainee	No. of trainees	Contents	Method	Place	Month
Institute for the staff concerned with the handicapped persons' welfare institutions	Development of professional knowledge & technique	Staff of the institutions	217	Development of basic knowledge & technique for the service	Lectures & discussion	Osaka Fukuoka	Aug.
Institute for consumers' livelihood cooperative association	"	Prefectural staff & the members of the unions	100	"	"	At suitable place	Oct.
Business meeting on guidance of consumers' livelihood cooperative unions	Guidance on the business	Prefectural staff	240	Liaison & guidance	Business meeting	At suitable places in 8 blocks	May June
Inspection of the business of consumers' livelihood cooperative unions	Sound development of the unions	Prefectural offices & the unions	20 Prefs. & 40 unions	Inspection & guidance	Spot-check	On the job	Thru the year
Conference on supervision of workshops	Improvement of the supervision & guidance	Prefectural staff & work-staff	1647	Inspection & guidance	Business meeting	At suitable places in 9 blocks	May June
Supervision over disaster relief business	Guidance & inspection	Prefectural & local staff	36 Prefs. & cities, towns, villages	"	Spot-check	On the job	June July Aug. Sept.
National Conference of Children's Section Chiefs	Liaison	Section chief & 1 staff	92	Instructions & liaison concerning immediate problems	Business meeting	Tokyo	May July Oct. Feb.
Study & guidance meeting for Jido-Iin	Development of technique	Jido-iin	400	Case guidance	Study meeting	At suitable places in 8 blocks	Aug. Sept. Oct.

Subject	Object	Trainee	No. of trainees	Contents	Methods	Place	Month
Institute for Child Welfare Center staff	Development of technique	Staff of Child Welfare Center	92	Cultivation of professional knowledge	Lectures & discussion	Tokyo	Oct.
Training of the staff of Home for Juvenile & Protection	"	Staff of the institutions & the persons concerned	120	"	Lectures		Musashi-no Gakuen
Business meeting of the persons in charge of feeding program	Guidance on the service	Prefectural staff	92	Liaison & guidance	Business meeting	At suitable places in 4 blocks	May July Sept. Oct.
Institute for the feeding service	Development of professional knowledge & technique	Prefectural staff	92	Development of professional knowledge concerned	Lectures & discussion	At suitable places in 4 blocks	June
Conference of the Section Chiefs in charge of mothers' & children's hygiene	Liaison	Chiefs of the section of Mothers' & Childrens' Hygiene	46	Instructions & conference concerning the immediate important problems	Conference	At suitable places in 4 blocks	June July
Institute for the staff of the health centers	Development of professional knowledge & technique	Staff of Health Centers	689	Cultivation of professional knowledge concerned	Lectures	"	Oct. Nov.
Training of persons connected with Mothers' & Childrens' hygiene	"	Medical practitioners & midwives serving in prefectural health centers	92	"	"	Tokyo	Thru the year
Conference of the directors of Homes for Juvenile training & education (Kyogo-in)	Liaison	Directors of Home for Juvenile Training & Education	50	Liaison & guidance	Conference	Tokyo	July

Subject	Object	Trainee	No. of trainees	Contents	Methods	Place	Month
Study meeting of the staff of homes for juvenile training & education	Liaison & development of professional knowledge	Staff of homes for juvenile training & education	50	Subject connected with improvement of professional knowledge	Study meeting	Tokyo	Aug.
National meeting of Service Section chiefs	Liaison	Chief of Service Section & 1 staff	100	Liaison & guidance	Business meeting	Tokyo	May
Meeting on special allowance business for non-repatriates	Guidance on the enforcement of the Law	Chief of Service Section & 1 staff	300	Liaison & guidance	Business meeting	Tokyo	May Aug. Oct.
Same as above	"	Prefectural staff	138	Subject directly connected with the business	"	At suitable places in 6 blocks	June Sept. Nov.
National meeting of chiefs of welfare sections	Liaison	Chief of Welfare Section & 1 staff	92	Liaison & guidance	"	"	Apr. May

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 4 MARCH 1950

During the ninth week, ended 4 March 1950, there were 21,481 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 21,689 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received and comparisons are based on corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases this week (315) were 14 percent higher than in the preceding week (277). Deaths also increased, from 31 to 41. The present case total was 26 percent less than that (424) recorded for the ninth week of last year and 18 percent below the corresponding 1948 figure (383). Twenty-seven of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week and fifteen had fewer, while the remaining four did not change. Prefectural case figures ranged from 1 to 17. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.3 and 19.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.6 and 2.2.

The number of dysentery cases decreased by more than 25 percent, from 106 last week to 78 currently. Deaths (24) remained approximately the same as those (25) reported previously. Of this week's total cases, 71 were listed as bacillary dysentery and the other 7 as amebic dysentery. All deaths were from the former. The current total was nearly 60 percent greater than that (49) recorded for the same week of last year and over 40 percent above the figure (55) for the corresponding 1948 period. Cases decreased from last week in thirteen of the prefectures, increased in ten, and did not change in five. The remaining eighteen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Over a fourth of all cases this week were in Tokyo-to (21), and the remainder occurred in 22 additional prefectures with from one to nine cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 5.0, while the corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 1.3 respectively.

There were 41 cases of typhoid fever this week compared with 52 last week, a decrease of about 20 percent. Deaths, however, increased from six to eight. This week's cases were approximately 60 percent fewer than those recorded for the same periods of either 1949 (97) or 1948 (108). There were decreases from last week in sixteen of the prefectures, increases in eleven, and no change in seven, while no cases were reported during either period in the remaining twelve. Twenty-three prefectures had cases this week that ranged from one to six. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 3.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases numbered 11 this week compared with 10 in the preceding week. There were no current deaths whereas one was reported in the previous period. Last year at this time there were 22 cases, twice this week's figure, and in the ninth week of 1948 there were 25. Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Changes from last week included nine prefectures with increases and six with decreases. Ten prefectures accounted for the present total and reported one or two cases each. The current and cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

No smallpox cases were reported this week whereas there was one case last week. There have been no deaths thus far this year. A corrected report removed from record the one death that had been reported during the second week of February in Akit. Prefecture. The case recorded for that prefecture was also removed, lowering the cumulative total for all Japan to two. No cases were recorded for the ninth weeks of either last year or 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 4 March 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were 35 percent fewer cases of typhus fever reported this week (73) than last week (113). There were three current deaths and four in the previous week. Records for last year and 1948 list 9 and 20 cases respectively. Cases in Kanagawa Prefecture decreased from 65 last week to slightly more than half that figure, (36), while those in Tokyo-to (34) remained about the same as previously (35). Those two prefectures accounted for all but three of all cases reported this week. The three other cases occurred in Yamagata, Aichi, and Shizuoka Prefectures. Yamagata and

Aichi, previously had had no cases thus far this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.7 and 4.1 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were both 0.2.

Seven cases of malaria and no deaths were reported this week compared with eleven cases and one death last week. The current case figure was less than a half of that (17) recorded for the same week of last year and only about an eighth of the corresponding 1948 total (54). More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were decreases from last week in nine prefectures, increases in four, and no change in the remaining one. Fukuoka Prefecture reported three of the present cases and four other prefectures had one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases numbered 64 this week compared with 75 last week, a decrease of 15 percent. No deaths have been reported for five weeks. The current case figure was 16 percent less than in the ninth week of 1949 (76) but 64 percent greater than that (39) recorded for the same period of 1948. There were increases over last week in thirteen prefectures and decreases in nearly that many (12), while four prefectures stayed the same and eighteen others have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Thirty percent of all current cases were in Tokyo-to (19), and there were from one to eight cases in each of 22 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 5.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases decreased from 21 last week to 15 currently and deaths from 8 to 3. There were about twice as many cases in the ninth week of last year (32) and nearly four times as many in the same period of 1948 (59). The majority (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Of the remaining twenty prefectures there were twelve with decreases from last week and eight with increases. Nine prefectures with from one to four cases each accounted for all this week's cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.4 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases numbered 1,285 this week, 18 percent more than in the preceding period (1,088). They were 56 percent fewer than those (2,950) recorded for the ninth week of last year but 23 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 total (1,042). Half (23) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week, eighteen had fewer, and two the same number. The three other prefectures (Nara, Tottori, and Yamaguchi) reported no cases during either period and have also had either no cases or very few cases thus far this year. The two largest numeric changes were both increases and occurred in Shizuoka (from 41 to 94 cases) and Tochigi (19 to 71). Saitama (141) and Aichi (119) again reported a high proportion of the total current cases, a fifth this week as compared with a fourth last week. Cases in 39 additional prefectures ranged from 1 to 104 (in Kagawa). Five prefectures (Wakayama and Okayama in addition to those previously mentioned) reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 82.9 and 62.0 respectively.

There were approximately the same number of whooping cough cases this week (2,669) as there were in the preceding period (2,680). The present figure was 82 percent higher than that (1,466) listed for the same period of 1949 (728). Decreases from last week occurred in over half (25) of the prefectures, increases in twenty, and no change in the remaining one. The most outstanding numeric decrease was in Saitama Prefecture (from 181 to 114 cases), and there was a comparable increase in Shizuoka (from 107 to 162). Cases in Tokyo-to (235), Shizuoka (162), and Fukuoka (134) together amounted to a fifth of this week's total, while those in the other 43 prefectures ranged from 3 to 117. The current and cumulative case rates were 172.1 and 173.7 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases decreased 6 percent, from 7,988 last week to 7,489 currently. Cases designated as respiratory tuberculosis (6,354) accounted for 85 percent of all cases reported. The total this week was 9 percent below that (8,218) for the same period of last year and 25 percent above the corresponding 1948

figure (5,994). There were decreases from last week in 27 of the prefectures and increases in 19. Prefectural case figures ranged from 23 to 715. The current and cumulative case rates were 482.9 and 460.9 respectively.

Pneumonia cases numbered approximately the same this week (4,904) as last week (4,921). They were 20 percent above the numbers recorded for the ninth weeks of last year (4,077) and 1948 (4,081). Prefectural changes were equally divided between increases and decreases (23). The largest numeric changes were decreases, occurring in Okayama (from 221 to 81 cases) and Aichi (311 to 202). There were lesser decreases in Toyama and Tokyo-to (74 and 61 fewer cases), while comparable increases occurred in Ibaraki, Oita, and Fukushima (78, 67 and 65 more cases respectively). Four prefectures in the Kanto Region that together accounted for a fifth of the total cases were Saitama (351), Gunma (234), Ibaraki (196), and Nagano (192). Two other prefectures had case figures of comparable size, Hokkaido (308) and Aichi (202), while the remaining forty prefectures had cases ranging from 17 to 175. The current and cumulative case rates were 316.2 and 315.0 respectively.

There was a 33 percent increase in influenza cases, from 1,764 last week to 2,342 currently. During the ninth weeks of last year and 1948 there were only 83 and 81 cases respectively. Cases decreased from last week in half (23) of the prefectures and increased in almost a third (14). The remaining nine prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or more. Akita Prefecture reported a particularly outstanding numeric change this week, an increase from 230 cases to 1,423 cases, while Niigata Prefecture reported a lesser increase, from 62 to 116 cases, and Nagano from 3 to 56. Akita and Niigata have been the only prefectures in the Tohoku area affected by this disease to any great extent thus far. The most marked numeric decrease occurred in Gifu Prefecture, from 449 to 105 cases, and cases in Mie also decreased considerably, from 206 to 113. In addition to the four prefectures (excluding Nagano) mentioned above, which together accounted for three fourths of all cases reported, there were 31 prefectures with cases ranging from 1 to 81. The current and cumulative case rates were 151.0 and 95.6 respectively.

The number of poliomyelitis cases this week (41) was slightly higher than last week (38). Last year at this time there were 30 cases and in the ninth week of 1948 there were 7. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Twelve prefectures had decreases from last week, nine increases, and four did not change. Present cases were distributed among 15 prefectures having from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.1 respectively.

The number of tetanus cases (23) was the same both this week and last week. In the ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there 34 and 20 cases for at least two weeks, reported no cases for at least two weeks, 10 reported increases, 9 decreases, and 5 no change. Cases this week occurred in 16 prefectures and numbered from 1 to 3 in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.6 respectively.

Twenty cases of puerperal infection were reported this week compared with 15 last week. Figures for the ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948 were 11 and 26 respectively. A majority (27) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 9 reported decreases, 7 increases, and 3 no change. Ten prefectures with from 1 to 5 cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 1.2 respectively.

Three cases of rabies were reported this week compared with none last week. Cases in the ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948 numbered zero and one respectively. Current cases were reported by Gunma, Tokyo-to, and Kanagawa. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Leprosy cases numbered 15 this week compared with 8 last week, 26 in the ninth week of last year, and 14 in the same period of 1948. Cases in the present week occurred in 12 prefectures, each with one or two. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.5 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases reported this week (2,068) was 17 percent less than last week (2,488). It was 8 percent below the number reported for the ninth week of 1949 (2,237) and 12 percent below that (2,338) for the same period of 1948.

Over half (25) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 20 decreases, and 1 no change. Prefectural case figures ranged from 3 to 180. The current and cumulative case rates were 133.3 and 130.6 respectively.

No cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week or last week. One case was reported in the ninth week of 1949. The cumulative case rate as of 4 March 1950 was 0.1.

There were 18 cases of schistosomiasis reported currently compared with 5 last week. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. Yamanashi Prefecture accounted for 11 of the current cases, Fukuoka 6, and Hiroshima 1. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 0.4 respectively.

There were no cases of filariasis reported currently compared with 5 last week. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. The cumulative case rate as of 4 March 1950 was 0.2.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There were also no cases during the ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,532 cases this week whereas there were 5,900 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,989 and 22,080 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,232 and 27,351; chancroid, 304 and 2,853; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 7 and 96. Syphilis and gonorrhea were both higher this week than last week when they numbered 2,563 and 3,024 respectively. Chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum were approximately the same as last week (305 and 8 respectively). All current totals were lower than those recorded for the ninth week of last year except lymphogranuloma venereum which was the same. At that time syphilis cases numbered 4,156, gonorrhea 3,512, chancroid 612, and lymphogranuloma venereum 7. The current and cumulative case rates as of 4 March 1950 were: syphilis, 192.7 and 158.2 respectively; gonorrhea, 208.4 and 195.9; chancroid, 19.6 and 20.4; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 4 MARCH 1950

PREFECTURE	DIARRHEA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	1	234	20	4	-	20	6
AOMORI	9	1	80	16	-	-	1	-
IWATE	16	1	77	13	-	-	5	2
MIYAGI	10	-	78	4	-	-	13	1
AKITA	8	1	88	6	1	1	8	6
YAMAGATA	4	1	23	3	-	-	7	2
FUKUSHIMA	12	-	63	9	1	-	3	1
IBARAKI	9	-	40	-	7	7	31	15
TOCHIGI	4	1	37	8	5	2	19	8
GUMMA	2	-	24	-	2	1	37	9
SAITAMA	1	-	52	6	6	3	66	18
CHIBA	3	-	33	8	1	-	11	9
TOKYO	9	2	*189	*20	21	4	175	44
KANAGAWA	3	1	76	8	3	-	28	4
NIIGATA	12	-	100	6	9	1	41	8
TOYAMA	4	-	43	4	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	1	1	47	5	-	-	53	-
FUKUI	6	-	19	2	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	2	1	13	3	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	5	-	44	2	1	-	4	-
GIFU	4	1	26	7	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	4	1	32	4	6	1	33	8
AICHI	17	-	61	2	1	-	10	3
MIE	5	1	30	4	-	-	10	4
SHIGA	1	1	*16	2	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	2	-	39	5	-	-	14	3
OSAKA	10	3	94	17	1	-	18	2
HYOGO	12	-	100	9	1	2	19	7
NARA	2	1	27	4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	18	-	1	1	4	1
TOTTORI	2	-	9	1	1	-	2	1
SHIMANE	11	-	52	4	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	26	-	1	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	5	1	*60	*3	-	-	4	3
YAMAGUCHI	10	1	98	8	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	1	21	3	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	2	-	14	-	-	-	2	2
EHIME	6	3	39	6	1	-	3	1
KOCHI	2	-	18	6	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	15	5	206	22	2	1	22	5
SAGA	15	1	61	5	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	16	-	100	5	1	-	4	-
KUMMOTO	6	3	38	4	-	-	2	2
OITA	10	3	64	13	1	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	11	2	106	15	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	8	2	61	10	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	315	41	*2776	302	78	24	697	183
RATE								
Current	20.3	2.6	19.9	2.2	5.0	1.5	5.0	1.3
Previous	17.9	2.0			6.8	1.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	1	14	5	1	-	5	1
AOMORI	1	-	7	1	1	-	4	-
IWATE	-	1	5	1	1	-	1	-
MIYAGI	2	1	11	1	-	-	11	-
AKITA	1	1	6	5	-	-	3	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	4	1	12	3	1	-	1	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	-	-	12	1	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	3	-	19	5	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	14	2	-	-	5	-
TOKYO	6	-	115	20	2	-	* 46	* 1
KANAGAWA	1	1	30	2	1	-	6	-
NIIGATA	-	1	16	3	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	12	3	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	14	-	-	-	7	-
AICHI	2	-	19	6	-	-	4	-
MIE	4	1	12	4	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	1	-	18	5	-	-	3	-
OSAKA	-	-	22	2	1	-	* 5	-
HYOGO	2	-	20	2	-	-	6	-
NARA	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	26	2	-	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	6	1	1	-	3	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	15	2	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	9	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	* 6	-	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	41	8	* 539	90	11	-	* 151	* 5
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RATE								
Current	2.6	0.5	3.9	0.6	0.7	-	1.1	0.0
Previous	3.4	0.4			0.6	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBAPAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	34	1	193	15
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	36	2	346	15
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	* 2	-	73	3	568	32
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RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	4.7	0.2	4.1	0.2
Previous	0.1	-			7.3	0.3		
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See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-
IBARAKI	1	-	5	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	-	-	7	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	8	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	1	-	4	1
GIFFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	-
NARA	1	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	2	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	12	2
SAGA	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	4
TOTAL	7	-	95	11
RATE				
Current	0.5	-	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.7	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	37	-	1	-	15	3
AOMORI	2	-	9	-	-	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	2
MIYAGI	2	-	12	-	-	1	15	2
AKITA	1	-	17	-	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-
GUMMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	2	-	34	1	2	-	6	3
CHIBA	1	-	12	-	-	-	3	2
TOKYO	19	-	* 219	*	4	2	42	8
KANAGAWA	1	-	55	-	-	-	9	4
NIIGATA	1	-	9	-	1	-	3	-
TOYAMA	1	-	7	-	1	-	5	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	2
NAGANO	8	-	53	1	-	-	3	-
GIFU	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1
AICHI	3	-	30	-	-	-	2	1
MIE	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	28	-	-	-	2	1
KYOTO	1	-	44	-	-	-	4	2
OSAKA	7	-	52	-	2	-	11	1
HYOGO	2	-	24	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	2
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIZUZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	64	-	* 757	* 4	15	3	190	44
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RATE								
Current	4.1	-	5.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.3
Previous	4.8	-			1.4	0.5		
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See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	51	212	52	607
AOMORI	1	49	20	277
IWATE	29	145	43	403
MIYAGI	6	115	34	285
AKITA	5	51	44	357
YAMAGATA	7	56	3	163
FUKUSHIMA	46	272	69	675
IBARAKI	22	58	117	985
TOCHIGI	71	232	41	288
GUMMA	92	669	36	489
SAITAMA	141	964	114	1506
CHIBA	9	67	41	413
TOKYO	35	258	235	2180
KANAGAWA	34	174	115	1163
NIIGATA	19	184	66	563
TOYAMA	3	87	51	922
ISHIKAWA	3	18	24	247
FUKUI	46	177	39	279
YAMANASHI	5	66	31	216
NAGANO	28	376	58	626
GIFU	25	224	60	240
SHIZUOKA	94	587	162	1206
AICHI	119	917	52	713
MIE	7	99	73	464
SHIGA	2	26	23	281
KYOTO	2	16	56	533
OSAKA	1	24	102	719
HYOGO	6	65	78	748
NARA	-	2	15	117
WAKAYAMA	-	3	78	343
TOTTORI	-	-	11	94
SHIMANE	1	5	9	194
OKAYAMA	-	29	14	187
HIROSHIMA	18	165	58	814
YAMAGUCHI	-	6	24	215
TOKUSHIMA	54	322	38	387
KAGAWA	104	*534	29	408
EHIME	58	353	69	467
KOCHI	40	310	28	247
FUKUOKA	27	177	134	1100
SAGA	2	23	34	245
NAGASAKI	39	158	102	468
KUMAMOTO	8	139	61	633
OITA	3	7	50	317
MIYAZAKI	8	69	37	244
KAGOSHIMA	14	165	39	224
TOTAL	1285	*8655	2669	24252
RATE				
Current	82.9	62.0	172.1	173.7
Previous	70.2		172.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	710	5628	308	2417
AOMORI	129	1161	70	790
IWATE	146	1309	93	873
MIYAGI	163	1377	147	911
AKITA	141	1064	76	652
YAMAGATA	102	827	52	486
FUKUSHIMA	117	944	150	977
IBARA	141	795	196	1239
TOCHIGI	44	506	147	1019
GUMMA	142	873	234	1776
SAITAMA	187	1870	351	3143
CHIBA	142	1073	89	829
TOKYO	715	6739	161	2208
KANAGAWA	116	1887	102	1427
NIIGATA	171	1436	175	1244
TOYAMA	132	1214	89	1248
ISHIKAWA	114	1028	51	438
FUKUI	74	611	71	578
YAMANASHI	23	310	69	399
NAGANO	179	1527	192	1682
GIFU	104	948	98	844
SHIZUOKA	163	1171	145	1235
AICHI	386	3298	202	2198
MIE	119	1304	95	825
SHIGA	60	596	50	685
KYOTO	173	1784	56	561
OSAKA	485	3346	83	870
HYOGO	268	2446	92	982
NARA	41	336	17	258
WAKAYAMA	54	556	49	382
TOTTORI	59	456	52	322
SHIMANE	94	745	33	525
OKAYAMA	156	1148	81	*1057
HIROSHIMA	228	1817	99	1045
YAMAGUCHI	149	1090	75	477
TOKUSHIMA	41	404	51	525
KAGAWA	67	481	71	682
EHIME	94	884	126	1105
KOCHI	29	507	58	407
FUKUOKA	361	3168	132	1314
SAGA	88	916	60	479
NAGASAKI	117	1185	71	633
KUMAMOTO	72	841	63	772
OITA	179	723	105	468
MIYAZAKI	91	908	48	517
KAGOSHIMA	123	1094	69	465
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TOTAL	7,489	64,331	4,904	*43,969
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RATE				
Current	482.9	460.9	316.2	315.0
Previous	515.0		317.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	9	32	4	13
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	3	3
MIYAGI	-	4	3	24
AKITA	1423	1743	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	8
IBARAKI	3	47	2	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	3
GUMMA	44	248	-	7
SAITAMA	15	156	-	12
CHIBA	15	201	-	2
TOKYO	13	287	2	27
KANAGAWA	1	212	1	6
NIIGATA	116	343	-	5
TOYAMA	1	167	-	6
ISHIKAWA	6	32	-	5
FUKUI	44	503	-	-
YAMANASHI	15	85	-	1
NAGANO	56	66	3	9
GIFU	105	1649	-	4
SHIZUOKA	57	307	3	7
AICHI	65	1235	-	5
MIE	113	543	1	3
SHIGA	12	221	-	-
KYOTO	-	438	-	-
OSAKA	1	385	-	1
HYOGO	5	1365	2	9
NARA	3	431	-	-
WAKAYAMA	34	206	-	1
TOTTORI	-	112	-	2
SHIMANE	6	608	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	405	-	7
HIROSHIMA	4	122	-	2
YAMAGUCHI	4	84	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	54	-	-
KAGAWA	13	70	-	2
EHIME	8	121	-	4
KOCHI	-	6	-	1
FUKUOKA	81	626	7	16
SAGA	11	46	-	3
NAGASAKI	9	68	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	2	1	9
OITA	31	89	5	10
MIYAZAKI	11	23	2	49
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2342	13342	41	289
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	151.0	95.6	2.6	2.1
Previous	113.7		2.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	*7	1	*13
AOMORI	-	3	1	5
IWATE	-	2	-	3
MIYAGI	-	2	-	3
AKITA	-	1	-	9
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	-	3
IBARAKI	3	16	2	3
TOCHIGI	1	4	-	4
GUMMA	-	17	5	7
SAITAMA	-	6	4	15
CHIBA	3	10	-	1
TOKYO	1	10	-	3
KANAGAWA	-	5	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	2
TOYAMA	-	1	-	12
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	3
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	1	1	2
NAGANO	-	8	1	4
GIFU	-	3	-	2
SHIZUOKA	1	10	-	5
AICHI	1	7	-	6
MIE	1	3	-	2
SHIGA	1	3	-	3
KYOTO	-	3	-	1
OSAKA	1	7	-	1
HYOGO	-	3	-	3
NARA	1	1	-	1
WAKAYAMA	-	3	-	-
TOTTORI	-	1	-	-
SHIMANE	-	4	-	4
OKAYAMA	-	2	-	4
HIROSHIMA	-	7	-	7
YAMAGUCHI	1	8	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	3	-	2
KAGAWA	-	5	-	-
EHIME	1	12	-	2
KOCHI	-	3	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	9	3	6
SAGA	1	3	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	4	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	8	1	7
OITA	-	1	-	1
MIYAZAKI	2	10	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	5	1	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	23	*226	20	*162
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2
Previous	1.5		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	*2
AOMORI	-	-	-	1
IWATE	-	-	-	3
MIYAGI	-	-	-	2
AKITA	-	-	1	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	7
GUMMA	1	2	1	8
SAITAMA	-	2	-	1
CHIBA	-	4	-	-
TOKYO	1	1	1	8
KANAGAWA	1	2	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	1	1
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	1
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	5
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	5	2	4
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	3
OITA	-	-	1	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	2
TOTAL	3	16	15	*75
RATE				
Current	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5
Previous	-	-	0.5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	180	1310	-	-
AOMORI	53	906	-	-
IWATE	167	1539	-	-
MIYAGI	137	680	-	-
AKITA	51	455	-	-
YAMAGATA	9	176	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	65	315	-	-
IBARAKI	64	433	-	-
TOCHIGI	13	473	-	-
GUMMA	45	283	-	-
SAITAMA	40	425	-	-
CHIBA	20	417	-	-
TOKYO	86	629	-	-
KANAGAWA	39	442	-	-
NIIGATA	45	237	-	-
TOYAMA	8	179	-	-
ISHIKAWA	19	146	-	-
FUKUI	23	192	-	-
YAMANASHI	16	148	-	-
NAGANO	15	120	-	-
GIFU	13	212	-	-
SHIZUOKA	39	451	-	-
AICHI	65	1186	-	9
MIE	22	187	-	-
SHIGA	3	65	-	-
KYOTO	34	203	-	-
OSAKA	90	730	-	-
HYOGO	80	875	-	-
NARA	21	182	-	-
WAKAYAMA	60	282	-	-
TOTTORI	20	83	-	-
SHIMANE	24	69	-	-
OKAYAMA	23	320	-	1
HIROSHIMA	132	758	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	13	97	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	99	-	-
KAGAWA	21	230	-	-
EHIME	24	175	-	-
KOCHI	10	109	-	-
FUKUOKA	145	1154	-	-
SAGA	12	177	-	-
NAGASAKI	43	525	-	-
KUMAMOTO	16	208	-	-
OITA	21	71	-	-
MIZUZAKI	26	170	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	6	100	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2068	18223	-	10
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	133.3	130.6	-	0.1
Previous	160.4		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	11	29	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	19	-	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	3
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	18	55	-	21
RATE				
Current	1.2	0.4	-	0.2
Previous	0.3		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 5 Weeks		
	4 Mar 1950	26 Feb 1949	31 Jan 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	315	424	383	2776	3446	3697
Dysentery	78	49	55	697	305	280
Typhoid fever	41	97	108	539	899	956
Paratyphoid fever	11	22	25	151	336	308
Smallpox	-	-	-	2	4	4
Typhus fever	73	9	20	568	55	131
Malaria	7	17	54	95	200	474
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	64	76	39	757	835	458
Epidemic meningitis	15	32	59	190	221	338
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1285	2950	1042	8655	15419	7117
Whooping cough	2669	1466	728	24252	11602	7169
Tuberculosis	7489	8218	5994	64331	62504	45730
Pneumonia	4904	4077	4081	43969	29999	34967
Influenza	2342	83	81	13342	391	899
Poliomyelitis	41	30	7	289	233	55
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	23	34	20	226	302	245
Puerperal infection	20	11	26	162	178	234
Rabies	3	-	1	16	5	8
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	15	26	14	75	107	66
Trachoma	2068	2237	2338	18223	17316	18516
Infectious diarrhea	-	1	NA	10	25	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	18	NA	NA	55	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	21	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	41	41	44	302	394	413
Dysentery	24	13	9	183	93	75
Typhoid fever	8	14	18	90	92	114
Paratyphoid fever	-	1	1	5	8	18
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	3	1	2	32	1	12
Malaria	-	1	-	11	6	2
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	4	16	4
Epidemic meningitis	3	7	13	44	54	80
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week ended			Cumulative Rates for First 9 Weeks		
	4 Mar 1950	26 Feb 1949	28 Feb 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	20.3	27.3	25.0	19.9	24.7	26.8
Dysentery	5.0	3.2	3.6	5.0	2.2	2.0
Typhoid fever	2.6	6.3	7.0	3.9	6.4	6.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.4	2.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	4.7	0.6	1.3	4.1	0.4	0.9
Malaria	0.5	1.1	3.5	0.7	1.4	3.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	4.1	4.9	2.5	5.4	6.0	3.3
Epidemic meningitis	1.0	2.1	3.8	1.4	1.6	2.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	82.9	190.2	67.9	62.0	110.5	51.6
Whooping cough	172.1	94.5	47.5	173.7	83.1	51.9
Tuberculosis	482.9	529.9	390.8	460.9	447.8	331.3
Pneumonia	316.2	262.9	266.1	315.0	214.9	453.3
Influenza	151.0	5.4	5.3	95.6	2.8	6.5
Polio-myelitis	2.6	1.9	0.5	2.1	1.7	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8
Puerperal infection	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.7
Rabies	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5
Trachoma	133.3	144.2	152.4	130.6	124.1	134.1
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.1	NA	0.1	0.2	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	1.2	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.0
Dysentery	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5
Typhoid fever	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 4 MARCH 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	134	1192	200	1723
AOMORI	34	274	37	279
IWATE	13	215	8	149
MIYAGI	57	423	61	478
AKITA	20	231	14	169
YAMAGATA	35	311	20	181
FUKUSHIMA	49	287	53	317
IBARAKI	35	256	30	193
TOCHIGI	20	305	20	305
GUMMA	47	333	40	297
SAITAMA	51	398	38	297
CHIBA	58	467	60	342
TOKYO	167	1174	264	2303
KANAGAWA	237	1455	353	3068
NIIGATA	98	442	38	183
TOYAMA	20	296	18	355
ISHIKAWA	53	230	50	315
FUKUI	35	192	52	272
YAMANASHI	16	114	8	89
NAGANO	54	334	45	318
GIFU	29	201	36	554
SHIZUOKA	51	444	50	550
AICHI	132	896	148	909
MIE	37	369	22	269
SHIGA	29	211	44	235
KYOTO	62	578	109	725
OSAKA	218	1638	135	1010
HYOGO	114	986	129	1198
NARA	23	179	35	358
WAKAYAMA	78	355	63	418
TOTTORI	40	213	16	204
SHIMANE	11	101	8	85
OKAYAMA	34	355	36	481
HIROSHIMA	94	650	178	1363
YAMAGUCHI	132	576	93	878
TOKUSHIMA	27	155	9	79
KAGAWA	29	194	23	153
EHIME	18	194	16	186
KOCHI	24	222	27	235
FUKUOKA	304	2374	371	3578
SAGA	32	290	46	325
NAGASAKI	113	1023	76	762
KUMAMOTO	16	329	22	289
OITA	65	244	64	283
MIYAZAKI	23	164	34	177
KAGOSHIMA	21	210	33	414
TOTAL	2989	22080	3232	27351
RATE				
Current	192.7	158.2	208.4	195.9
Previous	165.3		195.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	19	142	-	1
AOMORI	1	19	-	-
IWATE	1	12	-	-
MIYAGI	3	26	-	-
AKITA	1	6	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	7	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	22	-	1
IBARAKI	5	23	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	20	-	-
GUMMA	4	36	-	3
SAITAMA	4	33	-	-
CHIBA	11	58	-	-
TOKYO	25	232	-	8
KANAGAWA	35	318	-	2
NIIGATA	2	13	-	-
TOYAMA	-	41	-	1
ISHIKAWA	3	52	1	5
FUKUI	2	18	1	2
YAMANASHI	1	12	-	-
NAGANO	1	7	-	-
GIFU	3	69	-	1
SHIZUOKA	5	38	-	-
AICHI	6	89	-	3
MIE	3	34	-	1
SHIGA	12	62	-	1
KYOTO	14	179	-	14
OSAKA	26	243	-	10
HYOGO	23	174	2	11
NARA	7	67	-	2
WAKAYAMA	5	54	-	4
TOTTORI	1	16	-	-
SHIMANE	-	5	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	86	1	1
HIROSHIMA	26	157	2	4
YAMAGUCHI	1	40	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	5	-	2
KAGAWA	1	15	-	3
EHIME	1	14	-	-
KOCHI	2	24	-	-
FUKUOKA	27	263	-	8
SAGA	2	16	-	-
NAGASAKI	7	59	-	3
KUMAMOTO	2	11	-	-
OITA	2	17	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	4	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	15	-	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	304	2853	7	96
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	19.6	20.4	0.5	0.7
Previous	19.7		0.5	
<hr/>				

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	4 Mar 1950	26 Feb 1949	28 Feb 1948	For the First 9 Weeks		
				1950	1949	1948
Number						
Syphilis	2989	4156	4848	22080	32210	31845
Gonorrhea	3232	3512	4815	27351	29183	36496
Chancroid	304	612	990	2853	4834	7000
Lymphogranuloma venereum	7	7	11	96	113	127
Rate						
Syphilis	192.7	268.0	316.1	158.2	230.8	230.7
Gonorrhea	208.4	226.4	313.9	195.9	209.1	264.4
Chancroid	19.6	39.5	64.5	20.4	34.6	50.7
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Inclosure No. 4 missing

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 11 MARCH 1950

During the tenth week, ended 11 March 1950, there were 22,616 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 21,516 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received and comparisons with last week are based on corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases this week (303) were 6 percent fewer than those (321) reported last week. Deaths decreased slightly, from 43 to 41. The current number of cases was 17 percent less than in the same week of last year (367) and 26 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (409). More than half (24) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, twenty had more, and the remaining two stayed the same. Cases in the present period ranged from zero in two prefectures, Yamanashi and Kagawa, to 26 in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.5 and 19.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.6 and 2.2.

There were nearly twice as many dysentery cases reported this week (158) as in the preceding week (82). Deaths, however, did not change (25). The present case figure was almost three and a half times the number (46) recorded for the tenth week of last year and about one-fourth higher than the corresponding 1948 total (127). Cases increased over last week in eighteen prefectures and decreased in twelve. Of the sixteen prefectures that did not change, all but one have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Iwate Prefecture reported the most outstanding numeric change, an increase from no cases last week to 27 this week. That prefecture, along with five other prefectures located in the north half of Honshu (Saitama, Niigata, Fukushima, Chiba and Tokyo), having from 17 to 13 cases each, accounted for over 60 percent of this week's total cases. Eighteen other prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 9. Cases designated as bacillary dysentery (146) accounted for 92 percent of all cases this week and amebic dysentery the remainder. All deaths were from the former. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.2 and 5.5 respectively, and corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 1.3.

The number of typhoid fever cases (51) increased about a fifth over the previous week (42). Deaths, however, decreased from 8 to 3. This week's cases were only slightly fewer than those (56) in the same period of last year but were under half of the total (106) recorded for the corresponding 1948 week. Sixteen prefectures reported decreases from last week, twelve increases, and three no change, while the remaining fifteen have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Present cases were distributed among less than half (21) of the prefectures. Tokyo-to (12) and Kanagawa (7) together accounted for over a third of the total, and the other nineteen prefectures had from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 3.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases were about twice as high this week (21) as in the preceding week (11). No deaths were reported during either period. There were 24 and 30 cases respectively recorded for the tenth weeks of last year and 1948. The majority of the prefectures (27) have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Of the remainder, twelve increased over last week, four decreased, and three did not change. This week's cases occurred in about a third (15) of the prefectures and numbered from one to four in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

No cases of smallpox have been reported for two weeks, and there have been no deaths thus far this year. Three cases were recorded for the tenth week of last year, but there were no cases in the comparable period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 11 March 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were 50 typhus fever cases this week compared with 89 last week, a decrease of 44 percent. Two deaths were reported currently whereas there were three in the preceding period. Over two-thirds (32) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Although the total number of cases decreased considerably from last week, more prefectures reported increases over last week (9) than decreases (5). Cases in Tokyo-to decreased from 34 to 7 and those in Kanagawa from 52 to 21. The largest increase occurred in Gumma prefecture (10 cases) which previously had reported

no cases thus far this year. Three other prefectures (Tochigi, Nara, and Hiroshima), each with one case, also had had no cases until this week. All but three of the current cases occurred in the north half of Honshu. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 4.1 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

Malaria cases numbered 16 this week, over twice the figure (7) for last week. No deaths were reported during either period. Last year at this time there were 29 cases, and in the tenth week of 1948 there were 60, nearly four times the current figure. About two-thirds of the prefectures (31) have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Ten prefectures increased over last week, three decreased, and two did not change. Present cases occurred in less than a third (13) of the prefectures and numbered from one to three in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 51 cases of scarlet fever this week, 26 percent fewer than last week (69). No deaths have been reported for the past five weeks. The present case figure was about mid-way between those recorded for the tenth weeks of last year (86) and 1948 (35). Cases decreased from last week in fourteen prefectures, increased in eight and did not change in six. No cases were reported during either period or longer in the remaining eighteen. Less than half (20) of the prefectures reported having cases this week, and cases ranged from one to nine. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 5.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

About twice as many cases of epidemic meningitis were reported this week (33) as last week (16). Four deaths were reported compared with three previously. There were about the same number of cases this week as in the tenth week of last year (32), but they were over 40 percent fewer than in the corresponding period of 1948 (58). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. There were increases over last week in sixteen prefectures and decreases in four, while no change occurred in the remaining four. Tokyo-to reported seven of this week's cases, and 21 additional prefectures had one or two each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 1.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases numbered 1,327 this week, 3 percent more than last week (1,285). There were about 60 percent fewer than in the tenth week of last year (3,437) but 12 percent higher than in the corresponding 1948 period (1,183). Over half (24) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week and twenty had more. Of the remaining two which did not change, one (Nara) reported none during either period and only two cases so far this year. The largest numeric increases occurred in Saitama (from 141 to 233 cases) and Aichi (from 119 to 189), and there was a comparable decrease in Kagawa (from 104 to 32). Six prefectures reported no cases this week, while at the other extreme there were two prefectures, Saitama and Aichi, that together accounted for nearly a third of the total cases. The remaining 38 prefectures had from 1 to 97 cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 85.6 and 64.4 respectively.

There were 2,590 cases of whooping cough this week compared with 2,669 last week, a decrease of three percent. The current figure was over 80 percent higher than that (1,425) recorded for the same week of last year and more than three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (729). Cases decreased from last week in about half (24) of the prefectures, increased in twenty-one, and did not change in one. The largest numeric changes were increases in Toyama (from 51 to 132 cases) and Saitama (114 to 180) and a decrease in Shizuoka (from 162 to 73). Four prefectures in the Kanto area (Tokyo 227 cases, Saitama-180, Kanagawa-125, and Ibaraki-122) along with nearly Toyama (132) together accounted for 30 percent of this week's total. Cases in the remaining 41 prefectures ranged from zero in Tottori to 113 in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 167.0 and 173.1 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases increased 14 percent, from 7,489 last week to 8,543 currently. They numbered about the same as in the tenth week of last year (8,583) but 29 percent higher than in the comparable 1948 period (6,645). Over two-thirds (33) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, while the remainder (13) had decreases. Prefectural case figures ranged from 23 to 857. Eighty-six percent (7,352) of the

total cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates for all tuberculosis this week were 550.8 and 469.9 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases reported this week (5,348) was 9 percent greater than in the preceding week (4,905). It was 24 percent higher than the figure (4,321) recorded for the tenth week of last year and 15 percent above that (4,642) for the like period of 1948. Cases increased over last week in more than half (25) of the prefectures and decreased in the remainder (21). The most outstanding numeric changes this week were increases and occurred in Nagano (192 to 317 cases) and Okayama (82 to 188). Four prefectures that together accounted for a fourth of this week's total cases were Saitama (398), Hokkaido (359), Nagano (317), and Aichi (279). Cases in the remaining 42 prefectures ranged from 12 to 210. The current and cumulative case rates were 344.8 and 318.0 respectively.

Influenza cases this week (1,496) were 36 percent fewer than those (2,342) reported in the previous period. During the tenth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 69 and 81 cases respectively. There were decreases from last week in nineteen of the prefectures, increases in fifteen, and no change in two, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining ten. The most outstanding numeric increase this week occurred in Gifu Prefecture (from 105 to 290 cases), and there were lesser increases in Hokkaido (9 to 84) and Tokyo-to (13 to 65). Cases in Mie, on the other hand, decreased from 113 to 46. Although records show a large decrease in Akita Prefecture, from 1,423 cases last week to 426 currently, the validity of last week's report has been questioned and is being investigated. Cases reported by Akita and Gifu (290) amounted to nearly a half of this week's total. At the other extreme, there were no cases reported in about a third (15) of the prefectures. The remaining 29 prefectures had from one to 97 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 96.5 and 95.7 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (23) decreased by almost half since last week (41). There were 19 cases last year at this time and 6 cases in the same period of 1948. Over half (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, while changes from last week included twelve prefectures with decreases and eight with increases. Current cases were reported by 14 prefectures having from one to six each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.0 respectively.

There were 31 cases of tetanus this week, about a third more than last week (23). The present figure was approximately half way between the numbers recorded for the same periods of 1949 (41) and 1948 (22). Prefectures with increases over last week numbered the same as those with decreases (13), while three remained the same and the other seventeen have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Twelve of this week's cases, nearly 40 percent of the total, occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture and the remainder in fifteen additional prefectures having from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.7 respectively.

About the same number of puerperal infection cases were reported this week (20) as in the previous week (21). There were 13 cases last year at this time and 18 in the same period of 1948. The majority (28) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Nine prefectures increased over last week, seven decreased, and two did not change. Present cases were distributed among thirteen prefectures and ranged from one to four in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 1.2 respectively.

No cases of rabies were reported this week whereas there were three cases last week. During the tenth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were three and one cases respectively. The cumulative case rate as of 11 March 1950 was 0.1.

Leprosy cases numbered nine this week compared with fifteen in the preceding period. Records for the tenth weeks of last year and 1948 show ten and fifteen cases respectively. Changes from last week included ten prefectures with fewer cases and six with more, while two others remained the same, and 28 have had no cases for two or more weeks. Nine prefectures accounted for this week's nine cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.5 respectively.

There were 23 percent more trachoma cases this week (2,535) than last week (2,068). The present figure was three percent less than that (2,617) recorded for

the same period of last year but five percent higher than the corresponding 1948 total (2,420). Half (23) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week and nearly half (22) had increases. The one remaining prefecture did not change. Prefectural cases figures for the present week ranged from 4 to 336. The current and cumulative case rates were 163.4 and 133.8 respectively.

No cases of infectious diarrhea have been reported for three weeks. Seventeen cases were recorded for the tenth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 11 March 1950 was 0.1.

Schistosomiasis cases numbered seven currently compared with eighteen in the previous week. There are no available data for either last year or 1948. All seven cases this week occurred in Yamanashi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.4.

There were four cases of filariasis reported this week whereas there were no cases in the preceding period. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. Akita, Wakayama, Oita, and Kagoshima were the four prefectures reporting cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There were also no cases recorded during the tenth weeks of last year and 1948.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,878 cases this week compared with 6,532 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 3,056 and 25,141 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,417 and 30,767; chancroid, 389 and 3,242; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 16 and 112. Numbers of cases were higher this week than last week when syphilis cases numbered 2,989, gonorrhea 3,232, and chancroid 304, and lymphogranuloma venereum 7. All totals were lower, however, than in the same period of last year with the exception of lymphogranuloma venereum which was the same. At that time there were 4,599 cases of syphilis, 3,468 cases of gonorrhea, 532 cases of chancroid, and 16 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates as of 11 March 1950 were: syphilis, 197.0 and 162.1 respectively; gonorrhea, 220.3 and 198.4; chancroid, 24.1 and 20.9; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 1.0 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 11 MAR. 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	19	5	253	25	2	-	22	6
AOMORI	2	2	82	18	-	-	1	-
IVATE	5	1	82	14	27	-	32	2
MIYAGI	5	-	83	4	-	1	13	2
AKITA	10	-	98	6	-	-	8	6
YAMAGATA	6	1	29	4	-	-	7	2
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	72	9	13	1	16	2
IBARAKI	8	-	48	-	5	-	36	15
TOCHIGI	3	-	40	8	1	-	20	8
GUMMA	5	-	29	-	5	2	42	11
SAITAMA	14	-	66	6	17	8	83	26
CHIBA	4	-	37	8	13	2	24	11
TOKYO	15	2	204	22	13	2	188	46
KANAGAWA	3	-	*85	*9	9	-	*41	*5
NIIGATA	11	2	111	*9	14	1	55	9
TOYAMA	4	2	47	6	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	8	1	55	6	3	-	56	-
FUKUI	4	2	23	4	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	3	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	6	-	50	2	4	-	8	-
GIFU	3	-	29	7	-	1	10	5
SHIZUOKA	6	-	38	4	4	-	37	8
AICHI	5	1	66	3	7	-	17	3
MIE	3	-	33	4	1	-	11	4
SHIGA	3	-	19	2	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	4	-	43	5	2	-	16	3
OSAKA	13	2	107	19	1	-	19	2
HYOGO	6	1	106	10	2	2	21	9
NARA	1	-	28	4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	119	-	-	-	4	1
TOTTORI	1	-	10	1	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	11	2	63	6	1	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	4	1	30	1	-	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	4	4	64	7	1	1	5	4
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	104	8	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	2	26	5	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	*15	-	1	-	3	2
EHIME	5	1	44	7	-	1	3	2
KOCHI	3	-	21	6	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	26	3	232	25	8	1	30	6
SAGA	3	-	64	5	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	13	1	113	6	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	7	1	45	5	4	2	6	4
OITA	6	2	70	15	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	12	2	118	17	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	11	-	72	10	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	303	41	*3,086	*245	158	25	*859	*209
RATE								
Current	19.5	2.6	19.9	2.2	10.2	1.6	5.5	1.3
Previous	20.7	2.8			5.3	1.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	17	5	1	-	6	1
AOMORI	-	-	7	1	-	-	4	-
IWATE	1	-	6	1	2	-	3	-
MIYAGI	1	-	12	1	1	-	12	-
AKITA	-	-	6	5	1	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	2	-	14	3	-	-	1	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	2	2	-	4	-
GUMMA	-	-	12	1	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	1	-	20	5	1	-	2	-
CHIBA	-	-	14	2	-	-	5	-
TOKYO	12	1	127	21	4	-	50	1
KANAGAWA	7	-	*38	2	1	-	7	-
NIIGATA	2	-	18	3	1	-	3	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	33	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	13	3	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	15	-	1	-	8	-
AICHI	-	1	19	7	-	-	4	-
MIE	2	-	14	4	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	1	-	19	5	-	-	3	-
OSAKA	4	-	26	2	1	-	6	-
HYOGO	1	-	21	2	-	-	6	-
NARA	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
TOTTORI	1	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	30	*3	-	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	7	1	-	-	3	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	15	2	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	10	-	2	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	3	1	9	1	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	51	3	*591	*94	21	-	172	5
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	3.3	0.2	3.8	0.6	1.4	-	1.1	0.0
Previous	2.7	0.5	-	-	0.7	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAI DO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	10	1	10	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	7	1	200	16
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	21	-	*383	15
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	2	-	50	2	* 634	34
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	3.2	0.1	4.1	0.2
Previous	-	-			5.7	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	3	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-
IBAPAKI	1	-	6	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	-	-	7	-
CHIBA	1	-	1	-
TOKYO	3	-	11	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	-	-	4	1
GIFU	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIE	1	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	14	2
SAGA	1	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	4
TOTAL	16	-	111	11
RATE				
Current	1.0	-	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	44	-	1	-	16	3
AOMORI	1	-	10	-	1	-	4	-
IWATE	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	2
MIYAGI	1	-	13	-	-	1	*14	3
AKITA	-	-	17	-	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	1	-	9	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	1	-	6	-
GUMMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	2	-	36	1	1	-	7	3
CHIBA	1	-	13	-	2	-	5	2
TOKYO	9	-	228	-	7	2	49	10
KANAGAWA	1	-	*61	-	1	-	*12	4
NIIGATA	-	-	9	-	1	-	*3	-
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	1	-	6	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	2
NAGANO	1	-	54	1	1	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	2	-	6	1
AICHI	5	-	35	-	-	-	2	1
MIE	1	-	7	-	1	-	2	-
SHIGA	2	-	30	-	1	1	3	2
KYOTO	5	-	49	-	-	-	4	2
OSAKA	6	-	58	-	2	-	13	1
HYOGO	2	-	26	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	6	-	2	-	12	2
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	5	-	2	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	51	-	*813	4	33	4	223	48
RATE								
Current	3.3	-	5.2	0.0	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.3
Previous	4.4	-			1.0	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	22	234	65	672
AOMORI	1	50	34	311
IWATE	10	155	12	415
MIYAGI	14	129	26	311
AKITA	7	58	21	378
YAMAGATA	3	59	8	171
FUKUSHIMA	36	308	61	736
IBARAKI	8	66	122	1107
TOCHIGI	40	272	22	310
GUMMA	90	759	66	555
SAITAMA	233	1197	180	1686
CHIBA	14	81	53	466
TOKYO	34	292	227	2407
KANAGAWA	16	190	125	1288
NIIGATA	7	191	69	632
TOYAMA	-	87	132	1054
ISHIKAWA	-	78	20	267
FUKUI	20	197	38	317
YAMANASHI	9	75	40	256
NAGANO	70	446	55	681
GIFU	55	279	20	260
SHIZUOKA	62	649	73	1279
AICHI	189	1106	42	755
MIE	-	99	68	532
SHIGA	13	39	23	304
KYOTO	-	16	65	598
OSAKA	4	28	77	796
HYOGO	7	72	81	829
NARA	-	2	3	120
WAKAYAMA	1	4	56	399
TOTTORI	5	5	-	94
SHIMANE	-	5	30	224
OKAYAMA	17	46	45	232
HIFOSHIMA	39	204	61	875
YAMAGUCHI	1	7	30	245
TOKUSHIMA	97	419	45	432
KAGAWA	32	566	17	425
EHIME	38	391	42	509
KOCHI	37	347	22	269
FUKUOKA	49	226	113	1213
SAGA	3	26	24	269
NAGASAKI	16	174	65	533
KUMAMOTO	9	148	67	700
OITA	2	9	51	368
MIYAZAKI	7	76	57	301
KAGOSHIMA	10	175	37	261
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,327	9,982	2,590	26,842
<hr/>				
RATES				
Current	85.6	64.4	167.0	173.1
Previous	82.9		172.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	855	6483	359	2776
AOMORI	145	1306	65	855
IWATE	122	1431	68	941
MITYAGI	158	1535	85	996
AKITA	104	1168	67	719
YAMAGATA	116	943	60	546
FUJUSHIMA	143	1087	166	1143
IBARAKI	102	897	144	1383
TOCHIGI	61	567	131	1150
GUMMA	150	1023	210	1986
SAITAMA	239	2109	398	3541
CHIBA	216	1289	77	906
TOKYO	857	7596	182	2390
KANAGAWA	279	2166	93	1520
NIIGATA	227	1663	165	1409
TOYAMA	200	1414	168	1416
ISHIKAWA	126	1154	91	529
FUKUI	83	694	69	647
YAMANASHI	48	358	75	474
NAGANO	214	1741	317	1999
GIFU	185	1133	115	959
SHIZUOKA	142	1313	132	1367
AICHI	445	3743	279	2477
MIE	145	1449	82	907
SHIGA	66	662	51	736
KYOTO	253	2037	65	626
OSAKA	506	3852	86	956
HYOGO	292	2738	86	1068
NARA	43	379	25	283
WAKAYAMA	78	634	65	447
TOTTORI	53	509	12	334
SHIMANE	97	842	64	589
OKAYAMA	231	1379	188	*1246
HIROSHIMA	280	2097	148	1193
YAMAGUCHI	105	1195	64	541
TOKUSHIMA	40	444	77	602
KAGAWA	23	504	29	711
EHIME	102	986	191	1296
KOCHI	49	556	32	439
FUKUOKA	371	3539	150	1464
SAGA	62	978	47	526
NAGASAKI	116	1301	75	708
KUMAMOTO	114	955	114	886
OITA	106	829	57	525
MIYAZAKI	127	1035	83	600
KAGOSHIMA	67	1161	41	506
TOTAL	8543	72874	5348	*49318
RATE				
Current	550.8	469.9	344.8	318.0
Previous	482.9		316.3	
See footnotes at end of table.				

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	84	116	-	13
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	1	4
MIYAGI	-	4	1	25
AKITA	426	2169	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	9
IBARAKI	-	47	-	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	3
GUMMA	73	321	-	7
SAITAMA	45	201	-	12
CHIBA	6	207	-	2
TOKYO	65	352	6	33
KANAGAWA	4	216	-	6
NIIGATA	97	440	-	5
TOYAMA	3	170	-	6
ISHIKAWA	14	46	1	6
FUKUI	6	509	-	-
YAMANASHI	27	112	1	2
NAGANO	25	91	2	11
GIFU	290	1939	-	4
SHIZUOKA	48	355	1	18
AICHI	29	1264	1	6
MIE	46	589	-	3
SHIGA	1	222	-	-
KYOTO	-	438	-	-
OSAKA	5	390	-	1
HYOGO	5	1370	-	9
NARA	-	431	-	-
WAKAYAMA	33	239	-	1
TOTTORI	-	112	-	2
SHIMANE	8	616	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	407	-	7
HIF OSHIMA	4	126	-	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	84	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	41	95	1	1
KAGAWA	-	70	-	2
EHIME	2	123	-	4
KOCHI	-	6	1	2
FUKUOKA	48	674	1	17
SAGA	20	66	-	3
NAGASAKI	4	72	-	2
KUMAMOTO	3	5	2	11
OITA	32	121	-	10
MIYAZAKI	-	23	3	52
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,496	14,838	23	312
<hr/>				
RATES				
Current	96.5	95.7	1.5	2.0
Previous	151.0		2.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	7	3	16
AOMORI	-	3	1	6
IVATE	-	2	1	4
MIYAGI	-	2	-	3
AKITA	-	1	2	11
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	1	4
IBARAKI	-	16	1	4
TOCHIGI	-	4	-	4
GUMMA	3	20	1	8
SAITAMA	1	7	4	19
CHIBA	-	10	1	2
TOKYO	1	11	-	3
KANAGAWA	1	6	-	-
NIIGATA	1	3	-	*3
TOYAMA	-	1	1	13
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	3
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	2	2	4
NAGANO	-	8	-	4
GIFU	1	4	-	2
SHIZUOKA	1	11	-	5
AICHI	-	7	-	6
MIE	-	3	-	2
SHIGA	-	3	1	4
KYOTO	-	3	-	1
OSAKA	1	8	-	1
HYOGO	1	4	-	3
NARA	-	1	-	1
WAKAYAMA	-	3	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2	-	-
SHIMANE	-	4	-	4
OKAYAMA	2	4	-	4
HIROSHIMA	2	9	-	7
YAMAGUCHI	-	8	-	-
TOGUSHIMA	1	4	1	3
KAGAWA	-	5	-	-
EHIME	-	122	-	2
KOCHI	-	3	-	1
FUKUOKA	12	21	-	6
SAGA	-	3	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	4	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	8	-	7
OKTA	-	1	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	10	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	1	6	-	3
TOTAL	31	257	20	*183
RATE				
Current	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2
Previous	1.5		1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	1
IWATE	-	-	1	4
MIYAGI	-	-	1	3
AKITA	-	-	-	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	2
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	7
GUMMA	-	2	1	9
SAITAMA	-	2	-	1
CHIBA	-	4	-	-
TOKYO	-	1	1	9
KANAGAWA	-	2	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	1
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	1	3
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	1
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	5
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	2
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	5	1	5
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	3
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	-	16	9	84
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	0.6	0.5
Previous	0.2		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	215	1525	-	-
AOMORI	70	976	-	-
IVATE	165	1704	-	-
MIYAGI	48	728	-	-
AKITA	42	497	-	-
YAMAGATA	19	195	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	43	358	-	-
IBARAKI	52	485	-	-
TOCHIGI	25	498	-	-
GUMMA	64	347	-	-
SAITAMA	100	525	-	-
CHIBA	50	467	-	-
TOKYO	69	698	-	-
KANAGAWA	336	778	-	-
NIIGATA	27	264	-	-
TOYAMA	17	196	-	-
ISHIKAWA	10	156	-	-
FUKUI	15	207	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	152	-	-
NAGANO	23	143	-	-
GIFU	14	226	-	-
SHIZUOKA	24	475	-	-
AICHI	227	1413	-	9
MIE	24	211	-	-
SHIGA	12	77	-	-
KYOTO	45	248	-	-
OSAKA	164	894	-	-
HYOGO	113	988	-	-
NARA	22	204	-	-
WAKAYAMA	39	321	-	-
TOTTORI	5	88	-	-
SHIMANE	5	74	-	-
OKAYAMA	67	387	-	1
HIROSHIMA	66	824	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	104	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	109	-	-
KAGAWA	18	248	-	-
EHIME	23	198	-	-
KOCHI	7	116	-	-
FUKUOKA	112	1266	-	-
SAGA	20	197	-	-
NAGASAKI	28	553	-	-
KUMAMOTO	24	232	-	-
OITA	8	79	-	-
MIYAZAKI	16	186	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	41	141	-	-
TOTAL	2,535	20,758	-	10
RATE				
Current	163.4	133.8	-	0.1
Previous	133.3		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAKAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	36	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	19	-	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	3
OITA	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	4
TOTAL	7	62	4	25
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Previous	1.2		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 10 Weeks		
	11 Mar 1950	5 Mar 1949	6 Mar 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	303	367	409	3086	3813	4106
Dysentery	158	46	127	859	351	407
Typhoid Fever	51	56	106	591	955	1062
Paratyphoid Fever	21	24	30	172	360	338
Smallpox	-	3	-	2	7	4
Typhus Fever	50	3	5	634	58	136
Malaria	16	23	60	111	223	534
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	51	86	35	813	921	493
Epidemic Meningitis	33	32	58	223	253	396
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1327	3437	1183	9982	18856	8300
Whooping Cough	2590	1425	729	26842	13027	7989
Tuberculosis	8543	8583	6645	72874	71087	52375
Pneumonia	5348	4321	4642	49318	34320	39609
Influenza	1496	69	81	14838	460	980
Poliomyelitis	23	19	6	312	252	61
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	31	49	22	257	351	267
Puerperal Infection	20	13	18	183	191	252
Rabies	-	3	1	16	8	9
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	9	10	15	84	117	81
Trachoma	2535	2617	2420	20758	19933	20936
Infectious Diarrhea	-	17	NA	10	42	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	7	NA	NA	62	NA	NA
Filariasis	4	NA	NA	25	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	41	33	41	345	427	454
Dysentery	25	14	11	209	107	86
Typhoid fever	3	14	16	94	106	130
Paratyphoid fever	-	1	1	5	9	19
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	2	-	1	34	1	13
Malaria	-	1	1	11	7	3
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	2	4	16	6
Epidemic Meningitis	4	10	14	48	64	94
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 10 Weeks		
	11 Mar 1950	5 Mar 1949	6 Mar 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	19.5	23.7	26.7	19.9	24.6	26.8
Dysentery	10.2	3.0	8.3	5.5	2.3	2.7
Typhoid fever	3.3	3.6	6.9	3.8	6.2	6.9
Paratyphoid fever	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.3	2.2
Smallpox	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	3.2	0.2	0.3	4.1	0.4	0.9
Malaria	1.0	1.5	3.9	0.7	1.4	3.5
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	3.3	5.5	2.3	5.2	5.9	3.2
Epidemic meningitis	2.1	2.1	3.8	1.4	1.6	2.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	85.6	221.6	77.1	64.4	121.6	54.1
Whooping cough	167.0	91.9	47.5	173.1	84.0	51.5
Tuberculosis	550.8	553.4	433.2	469.9	458.3	341.5
Pneumonia	344.8	278.6	302.6	318.0	221.3	258.2
Influenza	96.5	4.4	5.3	95.7	3.0	6.4
Poliomyelitis	1.5	1.2	0.4	2.0	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.0	3.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.7
Puerperal infection	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
Rabies	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5
Trachoma	163.4	168.7	157.8	133.8	128.5	136.5
Infectious diarrhea	-	1.1	NA	0.1	0.3	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.5	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.0
Dysentery	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.6
Typhoid fever	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASES
WEEK ENDED 11 MAR 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	191	1383	273	1996
AOMORI	25	299	43	322
IWATE	30	245	21	170
MIYAGI	53	476	47	525
AKITA	21	252	9	178
YAMAGATA	43	354	26	207
FUKUSHIMA	24	311	49	366
IBARAKI	40	296	27	220
TOCHIGI	75	380	39	344
GUMMA	33	366	32	329
SAITAMA	57	455	57	354
CHIBA	79	546	60	402
TOKYO	144	1318	295	2598
KANAGAWA	175	1630	252	3320
NIIGATA	37	479	20	203
TOYAMA	37	333	37	392
ISHIKAWA	15	245	15	330
FUKUI	26	218	23	295
YAMANASHI	23	137	13	102
NAGANO	53	387	42	360
GIFU	18	219	42	596
SHIZUOKA	38	482	37	587
AICHI	105	1001	124	1033
MIE	66	435	33	302
SHIGA	28	239	20	255
KYOTO	107	685	97	822
OSAKA	253	1891	123	1133
HYOGO	158	1144	141	1339
NARA	33	212	39	397
WAKAYAMA	66	421	87	505
TOKUTORI	20	233	26	230
SHIMANE	19	120	15	100
OKAYAMA	62	417	55	536
HIROSHIMA	116	766	131	1494
YAMAGUCHI	157	733	255	1133
TOKUSHIMA	8	163	7	86
KAGAWA	21	215	9	162
EHIME	32	226	25	211
KOCHI	26	248	20	255
FUKUOKA	326	2700	509	4087
SAGA	22	312	35	360
NAGASAKI	113	*1141	98	*859
KUMAMOTO	24	353	37	326
OITA	14	258	28	311
MIYAZAKI	24	188	30	207
KAGOSHIMA	19	229	14	428
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TOTAL	3,056	*25,141	3,417	*30,767
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RATE				
Current	197.0	162.1	220.3	198.4
Previous	192.7		208.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

PERIOD ENDED 11 MAR 1950

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	18	160	1	2
AOMORI	1	20	-	-
IWATE	2	14	-	-
MIYAGI	3	29	-	-
AKITA	-	6	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	26	-	1
IBARAKI	3	26	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	22	-	-
GUMMA	2	38	-	33
SAITAMA	3	36	-	-
CHIBA	6	64	-	-
TOKYO	43	275	2	10
KANAGAWA	30	348	1	3
NIIGATA	4	17	-	-
TOYAMA	2	43	-	1
ISHIKAWA	6	58	-	5
FUKUI	4	22	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	12	-	-
NAGANO	3	10	-	-
GIFU	2	71	-	1
SHIZUOKA	4	42	-	-
AICHI	9	98	-	3
MIE	5	39	-	1
SHIGA	1	63	-	1
KYOTO	39	218	4	18
OSAKA	34	277	3	13
HYOGO	15	189	1	12
NARA	12	79	-	2
WAKAYAMA	11	65	-	4
TOTTORI	2	18	-	-
SHIMANE	-	5	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	94	-	1
HIROSHIMA	30	187	1	5
YAMAGUCHI	14	54	-	33
TOKUSHIMA	1	6	-	2
KAGAWA	-	15	-	3
EHIME	4	18	1	1
KOCHI	1	25	1	1
FUKUOKA	38	301	1	9
SAGA	-	16	-	-
NAGASAKI	15	74	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	11	-	-
OITA	1	18	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	18	-	2
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TOTAL	389	3,242	16	112
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RATE				
Current	25.1	20.9	1.0	0.7
Previous	19.6		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949 AND 1950

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 10 Weeks		
	11 Mar 1950	5 Mar 1949	6 Mar 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>Number</u>						
Syphilis	3056	4599	4546	25141	36809	36391
Gonorrhea	3417	3468	4862	30767	32651	41358
Chancroid	389	532	985	3242	5366	7985
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	16	16	18	112	129	145

<u>Rate</u>						
Syphilis	197.0	296.5	296.4	162.1	237.3	237.2
Gonorrhea	220.3	223.6	317.0	198.4	210.5	269.6
Chancroid	25.1	34.3	64.2	20.9	34.6	52.1
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9

Footnotes:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glander, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.